

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 172.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

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30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART AND FINANCE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY.

Business and Editorial Offices, No. 1018 Chestnut St., Philada.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Proprietors.

WHARTON BARKER, President. JAS. W. NAGLE, Sec'y and Treas. Business Manager.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VII.—NO. 172.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE week opened with a change in the mode of reckoning time, by the railroads and by the people generally, in most localities. For years past, the nations of Europe have each had a common standard of time for their whole area. All English clocks and railroads are governed by London time; all French by those of Paris. To introduce this system into the United States is more difficult, as with us the difference between noon on our most eastern and noon on our most western meridian, even if Alaska be left out of account, is not a thing of minutes, but of hours. To establish any one standard for the whole country, is quite impossible; and for this reason there has been hitherto no assimilation of standards. Each place has fixed its clocks by its own meridian, and in this way we have had an exactly scientific basis for local time, but a very inconvenient variation between places of different longitude. The railroads, indeed, have been obliged to follow a somewhat different system, and to adopt each a single standard for its whole line or some large section of it. This produced renewed confusion in the comparison of time-tables, which was brought into glaring light by the publication of the "Official Railway Guide." They at last reached an agreement to divide the country into sections, and to assign a single meridian near the centre of each section as the basis of its time-notation. These meridians are fixed at fifteen degrees' distance from each other, so that the difference between the time in each section and that in the next is exactly one hour. Thus, railroads east of Pittsburgh are run on the time of the seventy-fifth meridian, and those west of it on that of the ninetyeth meridian; and to make connections at Pittsburgh in coming eastward one must be an hour earlier than would appear from the figures on the time-table of the Eastern railroad, and *vice versa*.

At once it was suggested to change the time, not only of the railroad clocks, but of all clocks and watches, and especially those in public places. As the difference between true time and this new standard cannot exceed half an hour at any point, no great confusion would ensue, such as would result from trying to establish a common standard for the whole country. There seems to be no doubt that the change will be made officially everywhere. But until this is done it would be a mistake for individuals to take the initiative. A city divided between slow-timers and fast-timers, as we once discovered at a place in the Northwest where a division of opinion had arisen as to the true longitude, is a city of endless and annoying confusions.

As the day draws near when a Speaker of the national House of Representatives must be chosen, the Democrats are discovered to be in as much perplexity as were the Republicans two years ago. The fight has become a struggle between four gentlemen, Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. RANDALL as principals, and Mr. COX and Mr. SPRINGER as seconds. Mr. CARLISLE's prospects, we are glad to say, are as bright as any, and his opponents show their fear of his success by their talk of the offence the North would take at the election of a Southerner. There are no sectional sympathies in the North which would resent the choice of any competent and upright Southerner to this or any similar position. Mr. CARLISLE earned the respect of the country by his straightforward course in the last Congress, and as Republicans we have everything to hope from his success. It would mean the final abandonment of temporizing hypocrisy, and a general assault upon the fiscal and financial policy of the Republican party.

Mr. COX is more outspoken than even Mr. CARLISLE in his antipathy to Protection. He blows the Free Trade horn very vigorously, and thinks that a Speaker should not be chosen for the purpose of making up a ways and means committee which will obstruct the reduction of the tariff. We had thought Mr. COX had a better memory. The last time Mr. RANDALL was made Speaker, Mr. COX was sacrificed by his associates in the New York delegation, with a view to getting a ways and means committee "of the right sort." Whether it was constructed to prevent the reduction of the tariff duties, Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL can tell. It is

altogether certain that the Pennsylvania candidate will make any bargain that will help him to the Speaker's chair, and that no convictions of his about the tariff will be permitted to stand in the way of his success.

THE more far-seeing leaders of the Democratic party regard this election of a Speaker with unconcealed anxiety. They know that upon the character and results of the coming session will depend the political future, and that the Republicans are looking on with the confidence that such a session as ended in 1880 is before the country. If it be so, then the country in giving the Democrats a majority in the House has but given their party the rope to hang itself. Upon the character and ability of the Speaker, as Republicans know by a disagreeable recent experience, must depend the shaping of business in the House. This next House needs nothing so much as a strong and experienced hand upon the rein, to keep it in check at every moment. That the House will elect its Speaker with reference to such masterful qualities, is not likely. That it may blunder into getting a master in its search for a servant, is the best possibility before it.

It is said that Mr. TILDEN is supporting Mr. RANDALL's pretensions to the Speakership. If this be true, it must mean one of two things. Either the "Sage" thinks that the Democracy has most to gain from a policy of evasion and shuffle, or Mr. RANDALL's experience in the office is thought to offer the best guarantee for the control of the House. But Mr. RANDALL was in the chair during the disastrous and disorderly extra session of 1879.

THE official investigation into the management of the Arctic relief expedition does not furnish pleasant reading for Americans who are sensitive as to what may be said of their country and its Government. It is in evidence that one of the ships purchased by the Signal Service authorities for that expedition was in such a condition of decay that she hardly could have been trusted for an ordinary sea voyage. Her boiler had to be patched before she started, and a week was spent in renewed patching in a Greenland port. The other appointments were in keeping with this, and the crew were an undisciplined and untrustworthy ruffraff, gathered at random, instead of being a body of picked men. It is no wonder that the expedition failed to reach its destination, and that this vessel had to be abandoned on the Arctic ice, after being plundered by these worthies who had been sent out in her. A more miserable piece of mismanagement hardly can be found, even in the records of the British Government during the Crimean War.

THE *Times* of New York is exceedingly anxious to enlist a part of the manufacturers against the tariff. The experience of last year showed it that so long as these stand together in defence of the common cause they are able to prevent the overthrow of the protective policy. So it exhorts the Free Traders—being no Free Trader itself, mark you!—to change their tactics. Instead of appealing to an unsympathetic public with abstract arguments about Free Trade, let them address themselves to the self-interest of those manufacturers who use any "raw materials" on which the tariff duties fall. Perhaps the Free Traders know their own business quite as well as does *The Times*. They tried that plan of dividing to conquer, until they grew weary of its fruitlessness. They would take it up again to-morrow, if they thought anything would come of it. But they know by experience that they will acquire no strength in that quarter.

To one suggestion of *The Times* the manufacturers may be brought to listen. The sugar duties constitute the largest item in the receipts from the tariff. These duties are the most difficult to vindicate on Protectionist principles. The supply of native sugar has not been increased by their imposition. Louisiana now furnishes less than it did in 1860, and leaves us more dependent with every year upon the West Indies, South America and France. The likelihood that we may get an adequate supply from the sugar beet is remote. The beet seems to flourish only in

damp climates, such as that of Maine and the maritime provinces of Canada. The area to be opened to the sugar cane by the drainage of the Florida everglades, even if all of it is available for this crop, is but twice the size of Delaware, and therefore too small to supplement Louisiana adequately. The rest of Florida has a light, dry soil in which the cane would not prosper. Unless the experiment of growing and crushing the sorghum cane on a great scale shall prove a thorough success, the country must continue to become more dependent with every year upon foreign producers for this very necessary article. To tax imported sugar under such circumstances, is not in accordance with Protectionist principles; and as the Louisiana delegation in Congress, with the exception of Mr. ELLIS, are all Free Traders, there would be no breach of personal good faith in sustaining a bill for the repeal of these duties. *The Journal* of Boston and *The Press* of this city agree with *THE AMERICAN* on this point.

THE board of trade in New York expresses its hope that Congress will redeem and retire the trade dollars. If this step were accompanied by a prohibitory duty on their reimport into the United States, and a day fixed at which redemption would cease, it would do even justice. There are millions of these coins circulating in India; and as soon as it is known that the Government has decided to recall them they will be bought up by speculators for export to America. Of course, the duty would not suffice to prevent their coming back in very small sums. But that is not the kind of return we should regard as most objectionable.

This action in New York gives great offence in that city, which took the lead in proscribing the trade dollar and which would like to put the legal-tender dollar under the same ban. But it rests upon both substantial justice and business necessity. The people must get rid of these coins, and the Government, both by stamping them with the national regalia, and by making them at one period legal tender, has incurred a moral obligation to retire them at its expense.

THE prolonged visit of a large body of American Roman Catholic prelates to Rome has caused serious conjectures on both sides of the water as to the objects of their conference with the Papal Curia. The most probable opinion is that they are pressing the claims of the Church in America to recognition as a national Church, on the same footing as those of France or Spain. Heretofore the United States have taken rank only as a mission field, with serious consequences to the relations between clergy and people, and between both and the Papal See. But in the Roman Catholic system a national Church has been used to receive recognition from the Government under which it lives, and to have its civil status defined by a *concordat* between that Government and the Papacy. That no such arrangement is possible in the United States, is as well known to the Roman Curia as to the American bishops; nor have we any reason to suppose that either think it desirable. *Concordats* have not been productive of unmixed blessings to the Church, as is seen in France. But it is only natural that those who object to the change proposed should appeal to precedent, and say that it is time enough to make it when America agrees to a *concordat*, and accepts the canon law as defining the status of the clergy and the Church's rights of property. That, we presume, is the explanation of the *canard* from Rome to the effect that the American Government is to be asked to take this impossible step.

THE Treasurer of the United States publishes the national balance-sheet for the last fiscal year. A comparison with the year preceding gives the following results:

	1882-3.	1881-2.
Receipts from customs, . . .	\$214,706,497	\$220,410,730
Receipts from internal revenues, .	144,725,368	146,497,596
Receipts from lands, . . .	7,950,864	4,753,140
Miscellaneous, . . .	30,904,852	31,863,784
Total, . . .	\$398,287,581	\$403,525,250
Expenditures, . . .	265,408,137	257,981,440
Surplus, . . .	132,879,444	145,543,810

Upon these figures it is not possible to predict those of the current year. Every great change in fiscal policy, such as the reduction of the tariff and the abolition of certain internal revenue duties, introduces an element of disturbance into the public accounts. Thus the importations in June last were checked by the prospects of lower duties in July. On

one point only we can predict with certainty. The interest on the debt fell from over seventy millions in 1881-2 to less than sixty millions in 1882-3, and will be about fifty millions this year.

THE Boston *Journal*, commenting upon the second plank in the last Pennsylvania Republican platform, and especially upon a recent remark that the financial feature which it embodies will be presented to the next national Republican convention, says that the measure—

"finds little favor in New England, so far as we can learn, and we have yet to see that Republican papers in the West indorse it. On the other hand, we have heard many Republicans who have been delegates, and who represent the business sentiments of Massachusetts and the New England States, declare against it."

To which we desire to reply that we have not observed in any New England newspaper—not even in the *Journal*—a candid or thorough discussion of the subject which the Pennsylvania resolution deals with. We doubt extremely whether, if such popular discussion shall be had,—and we think it cannot be avoided,—there will be any such weight of opinion against the "distribution" method as the *Journal* chooses to take for granted. The experience has been in this part of the country that debate on the question, leading to a full understanding of its features, brought the response from the people that they preferred to let such taxation as that upon whiskey stand, and that if the burdens of other taxation could thereby be relieved it would be esteemed by them a great public advantage. Such satisfaction with the measure was developed by the recent canvass in this State, wherever public speakers—notably General BEAVER and General HARRY WHITE,—gave it an intelligent and earnest presentation, and that a corresponding endorsement would follow a like discussion in other States looks to us natural and reasonable. If the *Journal* will put the whole case before its readers, with candor and without bias, we do not believe that they will vote to remove the whiskey tax while it remains necessary to tax useful and necessary objects.

THE suit of ex-Judge BRIGGS against Mr. PHILIP C. GARRETT, of this city, for defamation of character in connection with the election of last February, is a proceeding which helps to explain that gentleman's defeat. We have a great regard for Mr. BRIGGS, and, as we said at the time, we thought he was receiving rather harsh measure at the hands of the reformers. But he has one serious fault which interfered with his usefulness on the bench and prevented his return to it. He is deficient in self-control, and is apt to take as a personal offence what others regard as their public duty. We see no evidence of any personal malevolence in what was said or done by the Committee of One Hundred, and as nothing was brought out which inflicts any stain on Mr. BRIGGS's good name we think he should have let the matter drop. And we shall be much surprised, if he do not find reason to think so himself, before he is done with these proceedings.

A MARKED INFLUENCE has been excited by the November elections upon the course of the Pennsylvania Legislature. There is now every reason to presume that an adjournment will soon be reached, and it is even probable that the House will see fit to accept one or more of the apportionment bills which the Senate passed months ago, but which the House, hoping to make a better party deal, persisted in rejecting. On the question of pay, the Senate has taken the ground that no pay should be allowed to its own members after the 21st of September, when the bi-weekly sittings began, except for such time as was actually spent in the public service. This reduces the allowance for the Senate's pay over ten thousand dollars, and it is so plainly a right move that it is surprising to see a few Senators trying to overset it and draw full pay for the time when they did not even pretend to be in session.

In New York City a special grand jury has been summoned to investigate the management of the city government. It is in evidence that several departments of this government are very corruptly managed, that the accounts in the Comptroller's office are inextricably entangled and show deficits which admit of no honest explanation, and that the board of excise commissioners have been granting liquor licenses to some of the most depraved characters in the city. The term of service of an ordinary grand jury is too short, and the pressure of routine business too great, to allow it to make a thorough investigation. But the law enables the courts to proceed in this extraordinary way, and to keep the jury at work until its task is done.

It is well that there should be investigations of this sort; but only a very imperfect and badly-organized system of municipal government can furnish any occasion for them. In America, as in Turkey, we place our officials in positions in which they have every motive to misbehave, and no restraint through proper oversight and responsibility. Then, as in Turkey, when their iniquities have become too great for farther endurance, we make a great disturbance and exposure, and break their necks in an official sense. If New York will look across the East River, it will see a system of municipal government in which such abuses are prevented by the subordination of all departments to a single executive head, who keeps watch against the rise of such abuses as once were perennial in Brooklyn and now are perennial in the sister city.

It now appears that M. BARTHOLDI'S statue of "Liberty" for New York will be ready and on the ground before the pedestal is erected. The fund to pay for its construction and transport has been raised in France; but the fund for the erection of a pedestal for it cannot be raised in the city to which it is offered as an expression of amity, and of which it is to form a chief ornament. Thus far, no more has been procured than will pay for the foundation of concrete; and the committee in charge of the matter do not venture to go forward with the mason-work until they have received some assurance that the money will be forthcoming to pay for it. The whole cost will reach a quarter of a million of dollars, and New York has a score of people who could give the whole sum or half of it without feeling it much.

For the sake of the national credit, it is to be hoped that the New Yorkers will bestir themselves. It is quite true that they are "buying a pig in a poke;" for no one can say what the whole effect of the structure will be, and a quarter of a million is a large sum of money to risk on such a purchase. But M. BARTHOLDI'S other work gives every reason to believe that this will be a great success. Anyone who has looked up to the sculptures around the *campanile* of the Brattle Street Church in Boston, must have felt that the man not only is a genuine artist, but has the special gift for work to meet the eye from a height and in the open air.

THE re-enrolment of Republican voters in New York City, under the reformed system agreed on in the summer, has been in progress on two different days, last week and this, and will be completed on Tuesday next. Judging from the evidence of numbers and some other circumstances, it may be considered a very great improvement over the old "district associations," by whose operation the whole Republican action of New York City was controlled and absorbed by a ridiculously small percentage of the party's real membership. In the two days' enrolment there were 14,679 names placed on the lists, and the total enrolment will probably be about twenty thousand. The number already is about twice as great as the membership in the old associations, and it can hardly be doubted that a greatly-increased interest has been awakened by the new procedure. In many of the districts, there was a noticeably large enrolment of young men who had just come of age, and in several there were numerous Democrats who announced their intention of acting hereafter with the Republican organization. As to the good fruits of the assurances given by these recruits, time will be required for satisfactory testimony, and it may be that some of them are practising an old and familiar political trick in getting inside the enemy's camp; but it will not be a surprising fact at all, if it should prove that this reorganization of the New York Republicans, showing both their vitality and their tendency toward substantial reform, is a strong attraction to a large body of the better class of Democrats, who ought to be and doubtless are tired of the insolent and corrupt close-corporation management of their own party in that city.

THE defeat of the Readjusters in Virginia has so demoralized Senator MAHONE that his usual measure of shrewd sense seems to have been exhausted. He has issued a manifesto to the people of Virginia, in which he announces his purpose to continue the struggle to the end, and asserts that the State was carried by a general and systematic policy of bloodshed. He declares that the massacre at Danville was far more bloody than the reports indicate, and that similar strategy was employed by plan and premeditation to terrorize the negroes in other parts of the State. The document bears traces of having been produced by a man in a high excitement, and therefore quite incapable of weighing the evidence for his own asseverations. It commands a limited credence in

the North, and in Virginia it has caused an outburst of indignation against its author which will not be helpful to his prospects as a political leader. It has been mischievous, just because it enabled his enemies to divert attention from the Danville massacre to the wrong done to the State by such exaggerations as these.

The style of the paper is not that of Mr. MAHONE'S ordinary productions,—a fact which gives countenance to the rumor that Mr. GEORGE C. GORHAM is its author. Mr. GORHAM has quite as much reason to be excited over the Virginian election as has Mr. MAHONE. It was a death-blow to such policies as he and his like have been trying to foist upon the Republican party.

WITH REGARD to the financial and educational condition of Virginia, Mr. MAHONE makes some statements that are worthy of attention. We do not perceive that their truth has been called in question, and from their nature it is hardly likely that they would be put forward, unless they could be maintained. It is claimed that under the MAHONE management within the last three years the floating debt of the State, which was nearly two millions, has been reduced to less than three-quarters of a million (\$715,000), while the balance of cash in the treasury has increased from twenty-three thousand dollars to over a million and a half. The cost of the State government previously averaged \$1,084,664 annually; under the Readjusters, it has averaged \$802,234. The rate of taxation has been reduced from sixty to forty cents on the one hundred dollars. Between 1871 and 1879 (the Democratic period), there had been a decrease of the public-school work. MAHONE puts it thus:

"The Funders by their unfriendly legislation and administration reduced the number of public schools from 3,087, of which 709 were colored, to 2,491, of which but 89 were colored. They reduced the pupils from 131,088, of whom 38,076 were colored, to 108,074, of whom but 5,208 were colored. They reduced the teachers from 3,084, of whom 504 were colored, to 2,504, of whom but 94 were colored. They reduced the expenditures from \$587,472 for the year to \$511,902. On the other hand, in their three years the Readjusters have increased the number of schools from 2,491 to 5,587, the number of colored schools from 89 to 850, the pupils from 108,074 to 257,362, the colored pupils from 5,208 to 49,560, the teachers from 2,504 to 4,538, the colored teachers from 94 to 644. The expenditures from \$511,902 were increased to \$1,157,142."

It is also claimed by MAHONE that there has been a great improvement in the provision for the insane, who have been removed from prisons to comfortable asylums, with humane and skilful attendants; and he "points with pride" to the abolition of the whipping system, which had been set up "as a disfranchising machine against the negroes."

THE struggle for the Ohio Senatorship, secured to the Democrats by the Ohio election, has begun already. The division within the party, which was developed during the campaign for the Governorship, finds expression in a determined opposition to the re-election of Mr. PENDLETON. The faction headed by Mr. MCLEAN of *The Enquirer* has put forward Mr. PAYNE, a friend of Mr. GARFIELD, as its candidate; and it is said that his chances of an election are at least as good as those of Mr. PENDLETON. The struggle acquires national importance, because of its relation to Civil Service Reform. *The Enquirer* from the start has based its opposition to Mr. PENDLETON upon his connection with that reform. It thinks with the Democrats of Pennsylvania that the true reform is to turn all Republicans out and fill their places with Democrats. If it succeed in preventing the re-election of the only leading Democrat who has placed himself heartily on the side of the Reform, it will render a great service to the Republican party. Nothing else would serve so well to rally the less-attached Republican voters to the support of the party, than to have this made distinctly a party issue, as it will be, if this proscription of Mr. PENDLETON should succeed.

How SOON England will ask for a *concordat* in order to manage the Irish more easily, we cannot tell; but it seems that Mr. ERRINGTON is still busy as the go-between at Rome on behalf of the British Government. He is credited with having induced the Castle authorities to discourage Orange meetings, and with having enlisted the Pope on the side of order in Ireland. How the Orangemen will like this news, remains to be seen. It is enough to drive them frantic, to be told that the Pope secured the prohibition of their meetings, and that he is trying to enlist the Irish bishops and priests to work with them in putting down the League. The one source of their hostility to the League is the fact that it is made up of "Papishers." If the Pope hates it, they are bound by all their

traditions to love it; if he tries to suppress it, they must labor to hold it up. They certainly are in a miserable quandary between the landlords, like Lord Rossmore, who want to use them, and their own traditions, which forbid the use.

The Limerick election shows that the Nationalists are mastering the Irish constituencies, not excepting the boroughs. In 1880, the Liberals carried Limerick. This year, they did not find it worth while to put up a Liberal candidate, and the Parnellites' majority was greater than the whole Tory vote. When a general election comes, it will give Mr. PARNELL a much larger following, even though no extension of the franchise should come first. If the franchise in Irish boroughs and counties be extended as in English boroughs, the Nationalists will carry eighty of the one hundred and five constituencies. In the meantime, they have served notice that unless the suffrage is extended in Ireland no bill to extend it in England and Scotland will be allowed to pass.

The London conference of Liberals, while acquiescing in the decision of the national conference at Leeds that a reform bill must take precedence even of the bill to unify London, were as silent as was the Leeds conference as to Ireland's share in the reform bill. In both cases, we presume, there was an unwillingness to forestall Mr. GLADSTONE's decision on this point. The Irish dislike Mr. GLADSTONE; but they will have fresh reason to respect his justice in this matter.

[See "News Summary," page 110.]

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGNING IN THE SOUTH.

WHILE it is true that there are now only narrow possibilities of securing Republican electors next year from any of the Southern States, it is also true that there should not be omitted a resolute and systematic canvass of all those States that afford even a chance for success. It will be a gross blunder to assume that the South is "solid," and that therefore the North must be excited and solidified against it. This will be a blunder, because, in the first place, the people of the South are not so bent upon a support of the Democratic party that they need to be or deserve to be dismissed in a lump from Republican calculations; and, in the second place, because the time has gone by for dividing the country into hostile sectional camps. Such a division would not win the general support of the Northern people; it would fail exactly where it was intended to succeed. The noticeable tendency to new forms of industrial enterprise in the South has drawn capital thither, and with it many active and energetic men, whose influence has tended to modify the old political vehemence. At the same time, there has been a juster treatment of the colored people, and they, devoting themselves with greater steadiness to labor, have bettered their own condition. So, likewise, a more intelligent and less proscriptive political feeling has exhibited itself among the white people, and many of them have shown an encouraging willingness to bury finally all traces of sectional bitterness. In the last seven years, it cannot be denied that the improvement in all these respects has been great, and it is plainly neither a patriotic policy nor even a shrewd stroke of party management to attempt to ignore such a list of hopeful evidences, and to re-establish the old line of sectional division.

The better plan is to canvass such States as Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Missouri, with the utmost energy and determination; to canvass them earnestly, but not bitterly; to reach the people by fact and argument, but not with appeals to prejudice or the corruptive agency of money. With a proper effort, some of these States are not beyond a reasonable chance of Republican success; and the defeat of the Democratic electors in any two of them would probably decide definitely the national result in favor of the Republican candidates.

That a Republican canvass can be made with personal safety to those engaged in it in the States we have named, can hardly be denied, notwithstanding such unpleasant—indeed, shocking,—occurrences as that at Danville. Indeed, the interest of the Democrats of the country is so vitally involved in the evidence that there can be in the South a free and open discussion of political issues, that they must and would lay their hands upon any turbulent and unruly element within their own ranks that might threaten to harm men like the late Vice-President WILSON, General WOODFORD, and other Northern speakers who have heretofore essayed a Southern canvass. We are not now speaking of the heavily negro States, like South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, but of those where the white Republicans are more numerous and the race feeling is

less intense. It is in these that the Republican strength has at present greatest likelihood of steady and permanent increase; for it may be accepted as utterly out of the question for a handful of whites to organize a great body of negro voters against the large majority of the whites in any State. Right or wrong, that measure, so often attempted, is not feasible, and cannot enter into the list of those methods of procedure which come under the heading of practical politics.

Most important of all, however, in the movement to include Southern States in the next canvass, will be the development by the Republicans of an intelligent and liberal national policy concerning the finances and taxation, and their relation to public education. The struggle with illiteracy and debt commands the attention of precisely those men in the South who are most hopefully inclined toward the Republican side. To show them the benefits of protecting American industry, to prove to them that by retaining at least the whiskey tax it is practicable to greatly relieve their local taxation, and to point out to them that this relief will enable them to build up their school work to the point where it can successfully beat back the tides of illiteracy,—these will be convincing and converting evidences to many men in the more liberal Southern States. The Republican leadership should show itself wise concerning this state of facts. It should have a Southern policy. It should make a bold, manly, open canvass of the South; and it should do this upon a platform of measures which would obviously benefit that section in common with the rest of the country. Such a canvass would command respect in all sections. The North would be interested and gratified. New friends would be gained below the line of Pennsylvania, and old ones would be confirmed and revived above it.

NABOTH'S VINEYARD ONCE MORE.

THE benevolent people of Great Britain have had for a good many years past an "Aborigines' Defence Association," which has done excellent service in curbing the greed with which white men encroach upon the rights of men of darker skins. Heretofore, the benevolent people of the United States have had no such association, although the need for it has been very great. They have depended upon sporadic and extemporized efforts for the protection of the red men of this continent, although it is self-evident that nothing but organized and continuous watchfulness will suffice to detect and prevent or punish such outrages as Mrs. HUNT-JACKSON and Dr. ELLIS have catalogued in frightful abundance. The organization of the "Indian Rights Association," of which Mr. HERBERT WELSH is the secretary, and may be said to be the moving spirit, marks a new stage in the treatment of this question. It is a distinct notification to all who are concerned that the whole Western country is to be watched with a zealous care for the national honor and the rights of humanity in our dealings with the Indians, and that public opinion is to be focused at every point and on every question which involves either of these great interests.

The Association has just published a "Report of a Visit to the Great Sioux Reserve in Dakota," which was made last summer by its secretary, and which illustrates the necessity for the existence of such an association and the sensible spirit in which it is proceeding. This reservation figured in the reports of the proceedings of the last Congress. A commission organized by the Government at Washington, at the instance of certain cities and railroads, had reported an agreement with these Indians by which eleven million acres of this reservation were to be ceded to the public domain, in consideration of a payment which might be something less than a million or something near to two and a half millions of dollars. The commission claimed that the agreement had been sanctioned by more than two-thirds the male members of the tribe, as required by the treaty of 1868, and that the most urgent reasons existed for the opening of the reservation to white settlement. But when it came before Congress for sanction by law the proposed agreement was opposed on the ground that these representations were not true, that gross injustice would be done by taking these lands on such terms, and that if the reservation is to be thrown open it must be done after a very different fashion. This resistance sufficed to secure the defeat of the measure for the time, although Secretary TELLER gave it his support.

Mr. WELSH's object was to see the disputed lands with his own eyes, and to hear the statements of the Indians, and of the white men who support or oppose the agreement. He satisfied himself that the commission had not secured the free consent of two-thirds of the Indians, as specified. In some cases, threats and compulsion had been employed

to secure signatures; in others, grossly false misrepresentations had been made by the official interpreter as to the character of the transaction; in one place, at least, the names of minors had been placed on the agreement in order to swell the list of signers to meet the requirements of the law. And so far from offering a fair equivalent for the lands in question the agreement at best will secure little more than a third of the real value of these lands to their Indian owners.

The mere injustice of such a transaction does not exhaust its iniquity. This great reservation is not a howling wilderness, haunted by a nomadic population. It is the scene of a series of most interesting and successful experiments in the great work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. The policy originated by President GRANT, whose results constitute the most honorable monument of his achievements as a statesman, has borne admirable fruit among the Sioux. Wherever Mr. WELSH went, he saw the outcome of co-operation between the American Government and the American Churches. Houses, farms, cattle-ranches, schools and churches showed that the Indian is turning to a higher and better mode of life than his forefathers knew, and that the Christian civilization of the Poncas and other Indians is already naturalized among the fierce Sioux. To all this work the agreement would present a grievous interruption, if it did not put an end to it. It reserves to the Indians none of the lands they have reclaimed and cultivated. It makes no distinction between those lands and the prairie. It offers no compensation for the churches, homes and schools erected at the expense of the Churches. It sweeps away at once and altogether the fruits of the self-denying labors of the last fifteen years.

It is admitted that the Sioux Reservation cannot be maintained as such, and that some means of opening it must be found. The opponents of the agreement do not adopt a policy of simple resistance. This great tract of fertile land lies right in the way of white settlement. Two railroads have reached its borders, and are asking the right of way. Ambitious towns regard it as an obstacle to the immense growth for which all towns in the West are looking. It must be penetrated; but there is no need that it be done dishonestly. An honest agreement would secure to the Indian all that white owners of their rights would expect, and would hasten rather than retard the progress of their civilization.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IT is not without satisfaction, of course, that we see our neighbors conforming themselves to the Philadelphia meridian. Our own change—a few seconds,—was too trifling for notice, and barely afforded the daily journals a respectable local item; but the rectification in Boston, New York and Baltimore was a thing of consequence, and ought to prove to the dwellers in those unsatisfactory places that they were really very much astray. Accounts from Boston show what a feeling of suspended animation held the city while the clocks waited sixteen minutes, and in New York, though the stoppage there was but three minutes and fifty-eight seconds, the evidence that the time had been out of joint was conclusive. In Baltimore the change was of a different sort, the necessity of catching up with Philadelphia time to the extent of six minutes and twenty-eight seconds being confessed. On the whole, there has seldom been a more perfect and conclusive testimony in favor of the accuracy of our movements, than this general adjustment of other folks to our time.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* draws a picture of the present condition of the *ouvrier* class in Paris which really is almost on "all fours" with the repulsive delineations of ZOLA. The Emperor imagined that by erecting fine streets everywhere he might disintegrate the working classes, who would, he fancied, occupy the highest floors in houses whose lower floors were tenanted by the *bourgeois* class, and be in a degree refined by the surrounding influences. This expectation proved entirely delusive. The rapid increase of population—as much as twenty per cent.,—between 1855 and 1867 caused whole districts to become once again *quartiers ouvriers*; and in these the almost entire extinction of home life has had the most demoralizing results. Children being sent away, the home has no *raison d'être*, and marriages are becoming rarer and rarer. The Parisian workman lives mostly out of doors and in wine shops. He does not carry his dinner to his work, but takes his meals in an *estaminet*, and as a rule his evenings are spent in a *café*. What instruction in morals he gets is derived from the theatre and from newspapers,—generally *intransigent* newspapers. Under the influence of all these causes, overcrowding, childlessness, immorality, irreligiosity, and financial robberies, crime has developed to such an extent in Paris that the most drastic legislation has had to be proposed. It is computed that after the overthrow of the Commune about twenty thousand of the most reckless characters in Paris were gotten rid of by shooting or transportation; but notwithstanding this great purge M. GAMBETTA had to declare, less than ten years afterwards, that the criminal classes formed an "army of desperadoes ready to the hand of any

political adventurer." Last year, the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill (which has not yet been voted by the Senate,) for sentencing to transportation for life all felons twice convicted; but even the heavy menace of this act has had no deterrent effect, for only a few days ago the Parisian papers reported that regular *battues* of criminals were being conducted in the suburbs, whole companies of gendarmes and policemen being detailed for this purpose.

HERE are the views of M. AURELIUS SCHOLL, the notorious French journalistic fire-brand, on the English missionary:

"The English missionary is a being apart in creation. One of a large and poor family, his childhood is passed in the enforced austerity of destitution. . . . One morning he embarks, fierce and famished, to seek his fortune somewhere beyond the seas. . . . The missionary proceeds to regions where locks and keys are unknown; therefore, instead of providing himself with the implement of the burglar, he takes as his stock in trade a long coat and a Bible. The English missionary partakes of the nature of the ecclesiastical student and of that of the pickpocket. He wanders about at random, beating up for a fruitful shore, and when he has settled anywhere you see him airing his hungry covetousness in every hut and counting-house. He gnaws like a rat; he crawls like a snake; he has sixty-four teeth, long and sharp as lance-points, and under each his little pouch of venom. When opportunity offers, the English missionary becomes a kind of political decoy. Like PRITCHARD at Tahiti, like SHAW at Madagascar, for cunning, hypocrisy and baseness he has but one rival in the world,—the Prussian spy."

IT SEEMS that HALLAM and GREEN have been altogether in error about the Jews in England. The former speaks of the settlement of the Jews under CROMWELL, "after an exclusion of nearly three centuries;" whilst GREEN wrote that from the time of EDWARD I. to that of CROMWELL no Jew touched English ground. Mr. S. L. LEE writes to the London *Times*, conclusively showing from documents in the record office that there were Jews in England during the whole period during which they are alleged not to have existed there. RODERIGO LOPEZ, a physician, a friend of Lord LEICESTER, was for years in ELIZABETH'S service; and CHARLES I. granted a pension to a Jew converted at Cambridge in 1625. These are only two instances out of many, and are quoted because they are conspicuous.

THE Journalists' Club of this city, organized about a year ago, and which has passed through some rather breezy weather since, has done well and exhibits an excellent state of finances by the report of its treasurer, Mr. JOHN NORRIS, of the *Record*. The club-house has been entirely equipped at a cost of \$5,834 (toward which a special fund of about five thousand dollars was raised), and at the end of the year the Club is out of debt, has a cash balance of \$417.39, and a satisfactory assurance of receiving more funds during the coming year than will be called for to pay expenses. The membership, recently increased, has risen to one hundred and fifty-one.

THE Pennsylvania Club, one of the most promising of the political organizations amongst the young men of Philadelphia, has organized a course of lectures in political education, fifteen in number, the first having been delivered during the week just past by EDWARD P. ALLINSON, Esq., on "American Constitutional History: Its Interest and Importance." The others will follow fortnightly, and relate to an extensive range of subjects, including "The Reconstruction of the 'Machine' in Municipal Politics," "The Mormon Question," "The Newspaper: Does It Reflect or Form Public Opinion?" "The Limits of Party Fealty," "Local Government," "The Principles and Achievements of the Republican Party," etc. The Pennsylvania Club represents an element of the Republican party from whose interest in public affairs much is to be hoped, and such a course of lectures is an excellent manifestation of its activities.

AN ENCOURAGING INDICATION of the public interest in the educational question is afforded by the lectures in this city of which Superintendent MACALISTER delivered the first on Friday evening of last week, he being followed last evening by Dr. STANLEY HALL, of Harvard and Johns Hopkins. Professor MACALISTER had a large and attentive audience, as both the speaker and his topic deserved. He covered the broad field implied by his subject, and many of his statements and arguments deserved not merely the applause and attention of a hallful of people, but the same from the whole country. Thus, he pointed to the duty and necessity of educational work resting upon the State, to the enormous inflow of illiterate immigration, and to the great and alarming illiteracy of our native population. We have now in this country 4,250,000 persons over twenty-one years old who cannot read or write, and of these 1,870,000 are voters. Out of fourteen million children of school age, nine million only are in school. Even in Philadelphia the school work is far behind the requirements laid upon it. "School-room upon school-room, made to accommodate fifty children, has one hundred crowded into it. I know one teacher who is bravely struggling to educate one hundred and thirty-four children." "We need better teachers, and they need better pay. We can't expect more than we get from them, till we pay them more than thirty-six dollars a month."

All of which is matter as important to the American people of this hour as anything could be. The "Public Education Association," under whose auspices these lectures are delivered, deserve the public thanks. The third of the course will be given on Friday evening next, by Professor JOHN M. ORDWAY, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "Hand-Work in Education."

HAZARD'S "MAN A CREATIVE FIRST CAUSE."*

FROM the Concord School of Philosophy we have had fewer contributions to our permanent literature of the subject than might have been expected. The essayists seem for the most part to have been content with the wide publicity of the newspaper reports, and to have taken no pains to put their work into book shape. We are glad that Mr. Hazard has not done so; for, although his discourses cover a topic already treated in his "Essay on Language" (Boston, 1847), "Freedom of Mind in Willing; or, Every Being That Wills a Creative First Cause" (New York, 1864), and his "Two Letters on Causation and Freedom in Willing, Addressed to John Stuart Mill" (Boston, 1869), yet these lectures have merits of their own. This is due partly to the ripeness of his thought, the necessity for terse statement, and the stimulus of a popular audience. Mr. Hazard has condensed into a brief space the fruits of a life-time of vigorous and original thinking which have given him rank among metaphysicians, both in America and in Europe.

These discourses stand in rather sharp contrast to much of the most popular thinking of our time, and are not the less serviceable to the one-sided tendencies now predominant. In a materialistic age Mr. Hazard is an idealist, believing in mind as the most real of all realities, and relegating matter to a position of much less honor as in some sense an unreality. In an age of physical science he has faith in metaphysics, its truth, its practical utility as a mental discipline, its disciplinary power for the formation of human character. He writes for thoughtful men who are willing to take trouble with their reading, and who are aware that the most cogent arguments are not always those which can be grasped without effort.

If we were to undertake to define his philosophical position, we should say that he is an idealist who occupies substantially the same ground as Bishop Berkeley as to the nature of cognition, but with a larger perception of the nature and function of moral freedom than appears in Berkeley. With the Bishop of Cloyne he regards the external world as a picture constantly wrought by divine power upon our mental vision, and thus produced simultaneously upon all the many minds of the race. But on the function of the will, which constitutes man an origination force in the moral universe, Mr. Hazard comes into collision with another of Bishop Berkeley's disciples, Jonathan Edwards. The "Treatise on the Will" is pronounced by some European authorities the greatest book in American literature. Its author was a man of most remarkable endowments as a metaphysician. He, too, was an idealist; but his originality lies in his investigation of the nature of virtue, of the degrees of being, and of the continuity of existence. He was that contradiction in terms, —an ontologist in the school of John Locke. His "Treatise on the Will" has given a new direction to the Calvinistic theology of both England and America, and has brought it perilously close to some of the speculations of our materialists on the same subject. Mr. Hazard vindicates our moral freedom against his arguments and those of his school at least as ably as any of his critics have done, insisting on freedom of will as vindicated by our instincts and perceptions, and as the correlative of the sense of our moral responsibility. Edwards, as he shows, confounded choice and volition. By separating these terms, and justly, Mr. Hazard arrives at a much clearer understanding and clearer statement of the case. Willing is not identical with choice, but is the result of choice,—of presumptively a reasoning upon facts or assumptions to the conclusion that one of two or of several courses is the better; which determination being reached the will acts in accordance with the reasonably prepared plan. To thrust the matter back by urging that there must be an exercise of the will in making choice of choices, is an argument that cannot be seriously regarded without joining to belief in the doctrine of necessity the inadmissible belief that the reasoning faculty in man has no existence. From premises somewhat of this nature, the author concludes: "It comes, then, to this,—that the only conceivable mode of influencing the will of another is by changing his knowledge [that is, by providing him with reasons which will prove to him that a course other than the course that he has chosen is more wise], and that this mode is wholly unavailing, if this other does not direct his own action by means of his own knowledge; i. e., if he does not will freely. From these premises it follows that our willing not only may be but must be free. From these, too, it follows that every being that wills is a creative first cause,—an independent power in the universe, freely exerting its individual energies to make the future different from what it otherwise would be." Granting Mr. Hazard's differentiation of the terms, "choice" and "willing,"—and this differentiation must be granted, if language is to have any meaning at all,—whatever may be the effect of his argument upon the position occupied by Edwards, his own position is impregnable. The point may be raised, however, that the limitations of knowledge within which the individual wills obviously are restraints upon his power to will. That the author recognizes the existence of this disability, is shown by his reference to it in these words: "As, so far as we know, our power to conceive of new progress, to form new conceptions of change, enlarges with every consummation of a previous conception, there is no reason to suppose that there is any absolute limit to our moral sphere of effort; but that it is only relatively and temporarily circumscribed by our finite perceptions, which, having a finite rate of increase, may forever continue to expand in it without pressing on its outermost bound." On the whole, though, this is a working rather than a correct theoretical

disposition of the matter; for whether the limit be or be not reached it still exists.

The second of the two discourses is a more precise consideration of man's creative power within the domain of himself. The argument is delicate and subtle. Thus, the directing and constraining power of the quality that we style conscience is exhibited, because it is a director rather than a punisher, as an evidence of the freedom of the individual,—as a source whence instinctive knowledge is obtained by which choice may be determined, that in turn shall induce decisive effort: "With this warning knowledge of the effect, we are left to our own self-control, our own freedom in action;" and "it follows that as regards the moral nature there can be no failure, except the failure to will, or to make the proper effort. . . . Exterior to itself, it [the human mind,] may not have the power to execute what it wills; it may be frustrated by other external forces, since in the external the ideal incipient creation may not be consummated by finite effort. But, as in our moral nature the willing, the persevering effort, is itself the consummation, there can be no such failure; and the mind in it is therefore not only a creative but a supreme creative first cause." This is a very noble and ennobling doctrine, at once strengthening the moral nature of man and greatly exalting its positive and possible states of being.

Only passing reference can be made to the means suggested for compassing the desired end of moral improvement. It is especially interesting to observe, however, the warm appreciation of poetic sentiment as a moral force that evidently exists in the author's mind,—a mind that also is severely practical, as has been proved in his own successful business career. From men of this class we are not accustomed to expect recognition of the beauty, still less of the practical value, of ideality; yet both are given freely in these strong words: "The elevating influences of ideality are needed to counteract the tendencies of a social system based largely on selfishness, and to neutralize the utilitarian, materialistic, comfort-seeking proclivities of this mechanical and commercial age." Mr. Hazard draws the general conclusion that man's moral nature is to be uplifted by the carefully-nurtured growth of lofty ideals. It is the same conclusion that Emerson reaches in his "Nature," between which and the present work there are many interesting parallels. Emerson writes: "So shall we come to look at the world with new eyes. It shall answer the endless inquiry of the intellect, 'What is truth?' and of the affections, 'What is good?' by yielding itself passive to the educated will."

T. A. J.

FRENCH LITERARY AND ART NOTES.

IN the November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the Marquis de Nadaillac has an article on "L'Art Préhistorique en Amérique," giving a careful summary of recent American discoveries and studies. Mme. Th. Bentzon translates a Louisiana story, "Jean Roquelin," by Mr. George Cable. M. Jules Girard, of the Institute, has a curious article on "Alexandrinism," à propos of the work by M. Auguste Couat on "Alexandrine Poetry under the First Three Ptolemies."

The refractory Jules Vallès, whom the amnesty permitted to return to France in 1880, has revived *Le Cri du Peuple*, a journal which he founded during the Commune. In the *feuilleton* appears "L'Insurgé," which is the autobiography of Vallès during the end of the Empire, the siege, and the Commune.

A statue in honor of the elder Dumas was unveiled at Paris, on the Place Maiesherbes, on November 4th. Dumas is represented seated, and with his face turned towards Paris. At his feet Gustave Doré has sculptured a group of three persons, two boys and a workman, devouring one of his books; at the back of the pedestal a *mousquetaire* leans on his sword, and on the two sides are marble tablets inscribed with the titles of Dumas's works. Besides the ceremony of unveiling, popular performances were given in many of the Paris theatres.

M. Fourcand, an eminent French art critic, protests in a recent article against the over-glorification of the painter Meissonnier. M. Fourcand compares the sentiment inspired by Meissonnier's pictures to the cold astonishment excited by the tricks of a skilled conjurer; his paintings are a perpetual *tour de force*; hardly in two or three of his pictures is there a grain of emotion; he is not an acute observer of nature, but simply an observer of studio realities; he is not an artist of the first order, but merely an artistic phenomenon. The critic reproaches the painter with his exclusive preoccupation of material execution, and his avoidance of all moral research and passion that might make his hand unsteady; he does not paint men; he paints models, and instead of leaving them their characteristic clothes he dresses them up in all kinds of antique tinsel. M. Fourcand admits Meissonnier's great talent as a draughtsman, and admires the complete certitude of his line; but he accuses him of comprehending form by the detail and not by the *ensemble*, just as a photographic apparatus does. The final charge is that Meissonnier is wanting in personality. In some of his military pictures alone, M. Fourcand admires Meissonnier frankly; but even there he classes himself amongst the curious masters, rather than amongst the great. The article of M. Fourcand is interesting as an expression of the esteem in which the young French school of critics and painters hold Meissonnier.

Realism in literature is now carried to a curious pitch. An adaptation of Alphonse Daudet's novel, "Kings in Exile," is now in rehearsal at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, and the papers all publish a key to the characters. *King Christian* and *Queen Frédérique* are the King and Queen of Naples; the *King of Westphalia* is the King of Hanover; the

* "Man a Creative First Cause." Two Discourses Delivered at Concord, Mass., July, 1880. By Roland G. Hazard, LL. D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Queen of Galicia, the Queen Isabella of Spain; *Duc de Palma* is Don Carlos; *Duc d'Athis* is the Duc de Levis-Mirepoix, secretary of the late Comte de Chambord; *Prince d'Axel* is the Prince of Orange; *Biscarrat* is the barber Lespès, etc. Alphonse Daudet would, of course, renounce this key; his characters are not portraits of the persons mentioned, although they embody traits of those persons. *A propos* of theatres, it is curious to notice how dramatizations of novels are invading the French stage. At the *Ambigu* Zola's "Pot-Bouille" is in rehearsal, at the *Gymnase* Georges Ohnet's "Maître de Forger," at the *Porte Saint-Martin* "Gatienne," at the *Gaité* "Olympe de Clèves," and at the *Opéra Comique* "Manon Lescaut,"—all adaptations of novels.

The naval lieutenant, Julien Viand, on service in the Chinese seas, has been recalled for having published in the *Figaro* a graphic if not exact account of the barbarity of the French sailors in the capture of Hué. M. Viand is a young man of some thirty-three years of age, who has obtained the reputation of a remarkable descriptive writer by his novels, "Le Mariage de Loti," "Le Roman d'un Spahi," "Aziyadé," and "Fleurs d'Ennui,"—stories of very slight construction, but full of remarkable descriptions and analogies of the atmosphere and scenery of Africa, Polynesia, Constantinople and Senegal. M. Viand, who keeps his pseudonym of "Pierre Loti," has just published a novel, "Mon Frère Yves," which is most highly spoken of by all the critics as the author's best and most thoroughly personal work. "Mon Frère Yves" is a story of sailor life. One might almost say that M. Viand has done for the French sailor what M. Zola has done for the French workman in "L'Assommoir." Doubtless M. Viand still works under the influence of Flaubert and Alphonse Daudet; but in "Mon Frère Yves" he has developed a personality with whom the critics will in future have to reckon. It is a book full of novelty, originality and truth, and contrasts curiously with the second-rate productions in the way of sea novels which have hitherto been written in France by Jal, Eugène Sue, and M. de la Landelle.

M. Edmond de Goncourt's new novel will be called "Chérie." It is a study of a girl from childhood upward, under the Second Empire. The novel will be published in the *feuilleton* of the *Gil Blas* newspaper, immediately after the publication of M. Zola's new novel, "Le Joie de Vivre."

The widow of Jules Favre has just published an important contribution to the history of the war of 1870-1, entitled "La Vérité sur les Désastres de l'Armée de l'Est, et sur le Désarmement de la Garde Nationale" (Plon). T. C.

ART.

THE AWARDS AT THE ACADEMY.

THE result of the Temple competition in historical painting has probably been a surprise to nobody, so far as its failure to make any very important additions to this department of American art is concerned. In this respect it has come out in exactly the same way that the last dozen or so of architectural and monumental competitions have done, and anyone who could see through a ladder could see at the start how it was going to end. In deciding not to give the three thousand dollars for any one of the pictures, the jury may not have gone far wrong; but to withhold all recompense, except the second-class medal, from the artists who entered the competition in good faith, and who have worked hard for it all summer, was, it must be confessed, a little hard; and this action can scarcely fail to discourage pretty effectually any similar undertaking for several years to come, instead of having, as even the least sanguine among us hoped it might, a contrary effect. Everyone who is interested in art will regret this, of course; and while one does not blame the jury, nor see, perhaps, how they could have acted any differently under the circumstances, it is yet the most natural thing in the world to wonder if a better result might not have been attained by some other decision on their part,—some division of the money, say, or some awarding of equal medals. Such expedients have been resorted to in similar cases before now, and while admitting the delicacy of the jury's position one cannot see that such a compromise would have been impossible or need have been unjust. Meanwhile, there is no reason to doubt the good faith of the committee. They had a perfect right to withhold any or all of the prizes, if they saw fit to do so; and it was by no means unreasonable in them to feel that the award of either a gold medal or of three thousand dollars ought to carry with it an approval to which none of the work submitted was entitled.

Not only have the jury in the Temple competition decided not to award the first prize of three thousand dollars, but both the gold and the bronze medals are also withheld. Mr. Trego receives the silver medal for his picture, "The March to Valley Forge."

The Charles Tappan prize of two hundred dollars for the best work by a student of the Academy failed to be awarded as well as those just mentioned. The second prize of one hundred dollars was awarded, as we mentioned last week, to Gabrielle D. Clements for the picture, "Boys Picking Berries,"—a very bad picture, by the way, and one in which the drawing is simply wretched. It can do no harm to mention this, now that the award is made, and especial prominence is given to the faults of the work by the terms of the award itself, in which it is distinctly stated that the drawing shall be considered as of more importance than any other quality. In making this award the committee express regret that in several cases works which would have been eligible for the prize were ruled out, owing to the neglect of their senders to state explicitly that the works were entered for this competition. It is certainly to be hoped that

this technicality will be omitted in future circulars, as it was manifestly the purpose of those who gave the money for these prizes to reward the industry and application of the students, rather than their acuteness in complying with artificial and unnecessary terms in entering their work. There is in the exhibition some very good work by students of the Academy,—work which fully deserves the prize which thus fails to be awarded, and which is only hindered from receiving it by this unfortunate clause. Its insertion was a mistake which ought not to be repeated.

The Mary Smith prize of one hundred dollars goes a second time to Miss Emily Sartain, for her "Portrait Study," which we noticed last week.

NOTES.

THE *Magazine of Art* for December has especially noticeable illustrated articles on "Venetian Glass," by Madeline A. W. Dunlap; "Sketches in Egypt," by W. J. Loftie; and "Madras, the Spanish Painter," by David Hannay. "Some Portraits of Martin Luther," by Richard Heath, is a seasonable paper, and the pictures accompanying it are very striking. An original etching, "Lady Bountiful," by R. W. Macbeth, is a beautiful piece of work; and there are other "occasional" illustrations, among which may be mentioned reproductions of Mesdag's "On the Ebb," and of Hugo Kauffman's "Poachers Surprised." The literary features of the number are excellent, "A Note on Realism," by Robert Louis Stevenson, will attract particular notice. The art chronicles are full and accurate. (New York: Cassell & Co.)

At the British Museum, the Luther exhibition and the exhibition of Raphael reproductions have proved completely successful.—Mr. Macbeth has been engaged on an etching of Pinwell's picture of the children in the "Pied Piper of Hamelin."—The artistic event of the last month in Europe has been the opening of the *Exposition Nationale des Ouvrages des Artistes Vivants*, at Paris. It numbers over five hundred pictures, three hundred sculptures and one hundred and fifty engravings, all produced in the last five years.

The winter exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Club, to be followed by a sale, will be held about Thanksgiving day.—Only fifteen medals were given at the International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts, Vienna, and all of these went to France, England and Germany. Diplomas were awarded to the following American exhibitors: New York Etching Club; Mr. George Barrie, publisher, of Philadelphia; and Messrs. L. Prang & Co., chromo-lithographers, of Boston.—The New York Metropolitan Museum of Art has at present 1,115 paying members, against about six hundred at the same time last year. Since January 1st, nearly thirty-seven thousand catalogues have been sold at the door.—Portraits of all the Presidents, except Buchanan, now occupy places upon the walls of the White House.—Among the European artists likely to visit the United States before long, are mentioned Walter Crane and Leon Y. Escosura.—A statue of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, is to be erected at Cambridge at the expense of General Samuel J. Bridge. The work will have to be wholly ideal, as no portrait of Harvard is extant and very little is known about him.

The sixth number of the "Topics of the Time" series, which the Messrs. Putnam are issuing, is devoted to "Art and Literature." Its leading article is Professor Blackie's "The Philosophy of the Beautiful," which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for June,—a rather ponderous and not very original paper, the main purpose of which is to demolish the arguments of those who teach that beauty is either the result of agreeable associations, or is an attribute of things in which a high degree of utility has been attained. The burning of so much powder as the Professor consumes, in attacking the obsolete sophism of the utilitarians, will astonish a good many of his English and American readers; but he seems to think the enemy is still pretty strong in Scotland, and it is in that direction that his guns are all pointed. In addition to this is a very sensible review of "Wagner and Wagnerism," by Edmund Gurney, which was first published in the *Nineteenth Century*; an interesting study of "The Ancient Mediæval and Modern Stage," by a writer whose name is not given; and three reprints from the *Fortnightly Review*, two of them unimportant notices of books or exhibitions, but the other, "Hellenism at South Kensington," by H. D. Traill, bright and clever enough to redeem the collection from worse faults than any it contains, and is alone well worth the price of the book. It is in the form of a dialogue between Plato and Landor in the under world, and it sparkles with happy hits at popular follies in art, expressed in so delightful and clean cut a classicism that no one could ask for statelier form. M.

"The Water-Carrier," Charles Sprague Pearce's *Salon* picture, was in the Louisville Exhibition.—A committee has been formed, headed by M. Emanuel Gonzalez, to carry out a scheme for the raising of a monument in memory of Balzac.—Mgr. Capel is to be chairman of the committee on the New York ecclesiastical art exhibit in connection with the art-loan exhibition to be held in December, in aid of the Bartholdi pedestal fund.—At the forthcoming winter exhibition of the Royal Academy, London, the deceased British artist to be specially represented is the late Mr. P. F. Poole, R. A., of whose works it is proposed to bring together as complete a collection as possible.

A portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore is to be painted by Millais.—The last number of Mr. Ruskin's "Fors Clavigera" is entitled "Dust of

Gold," and is illustrated by Miss Kate Greenaway.——A monument to the memory of the composer Glinka is contemplated in Russia.——Mr. James Fahey, the esteemed secretary of the British Institute of Painters in Water-Colors, has resigned the office he has held for over thirty years. He has been awarded a pension equal to his full salary.

The authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, intend soon to resume the work of painting the interior surface of the dome, with designs by Mr. E. Poynter and Mr. H. Stannus.——Mr. Edwin Long, R. A., has almost completed the large picture upon which he has been occupied during the last eighteen months. The subject is "The Flight into Egypt," and London critics say that it has been treated in an original and masterly manner.

The sketch exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists, which is to open at their galleries, 1725 Chestnut Street, next Monday, will be enriched by two hundred of the best things from the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, which has just been held in New York, and promises to be of much more than usual interest.

Mr. John J. Boyle, the sculptor of the group of American Indians for Lincoln Park, Chicago, has submitted a sketch to the Fairmount Park Art Association for a bronze group to be placed in the upper East Park. The idea embodied is that of an Indian mother defending her boy from an attack by a large eagle. The child has been robbing the eagle's nest, mayhap, or otherwise attracted its hostile attention, and has suffered defeat in the ensuing skirmish. The mother has caught her baby up on her hip, squaw-fashion, and rushed to the rescue. The work is full of promise, the subject interesting, the figures spirited in action and natural in pose, and the composition replete with picturesque as well as statuesque possibilities.

At a meeting of the Meade Memorial Committee of Fairmount Park Art Association and the sub-committee of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, held on Wednesday, Mr. Joel J. Bailey in the chair, it was resolved to invite Mr. Alexander Milne Calder, winner of the first prize at the recent competition, to make a new sketch model of an equestrian statue of General Meade for the use of the committees, to be done by May 1st, 1884.

The ladies' committee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art will give a calico reception and ball at the Academy of Music, on the evening of December 17th. It is said that the success of this undertaking is already assured, and that it bids fair to prove one of the most noticeable social affairs of the season. The proceeds are to be assigned to the endowment fund of the Museum and School, the financial foundation on which the institution rests. This fund has recently been increased to sixty-five thousand dollars through the efforts of the ladies' committee, and the calico party will still further add to the sum.

Studio receptions will be given by the artists of the Baker Building, No. 1520 Chestnut Street, on the last Saturday of each month, beginning on the 24th inst. and continuing until May 31st, 1884. The reception hour will be one o'clock P. M., and the following artists will open their rooms: Mr. James B. Sword, Mr. Newbold H. Trotter, Mr. J. Liberty Tadd, Mr. Prosper L. Senat, Mr. F. de B. Richards, Mr. George B. Wright, Mr. George C. Lambdin, Mr. F. F. de Crano, Mrs. E. C. Hoyt, Miss R. A. Van Trump, Mr. Howard Stratton, and Mr. Charles H. Spooner.

Mr. F. F. de Crano is finishing in his studio an exhibition picture which was mainly painted as a local study out of doors, and which has unusual vigor as a presentation of fact, because of this actual imitation under the open sky. The subject is an ancient gardener resting his old bones, sitting on a wheelbarrow in a quiet corner where a large aloe is growing, the work being entitled "The Century Plants." Mr. de Crano has adopted the commendable fashion of painting finished pictures out of doors, and has several examples of work showing increasing strength so studied during the summer.

The public promenade rehearsals given by the Germania Orchestra at the Academy of the Fine Arts, on Thursday afternoons, are meeting with the most gratifying success this season. The selections are for the most part of a high order of merit, and although there are one or two popular and "catchy" numbers on each programme they are always chosen with pure taste. The Orchestra never was in better form, and under the leadership of Mr. Schmitz has performed several noble works in the most satisfactory and creditable manner. On Thursday next, Thanksgiving Day, Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor will be given. On that day the Academy galleries will be lighted at half-past four P. M., giving attendants at the concert an opportunity to remain and see the pictures.

REVIEWS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR OREGON.*

THE author of this book has been fortunate in his theme. There are several historical sketches of Oregon to be found in the libraries; but none of them, so far as we are informed, deal specially with the particular aspect of Oregon's history which Mr. Barrows here treats of. He has set before the public an account of the struggles of the various European

powers for the sovereignty of an interesting and important region. Spain laid claim to that region as a northern extension of her Mexican and Californian territory. France ceded it to the United States as a part of the Louisiana purchase. Russia regarded it as a southward continuation of her Alaskan possessions, and actually planted forts and colonies, not in the Oregon of to-day, but far south of it, in the present State of California. The United States claimed it, not only as a part of the Louisiana purchase, but on account of the discoveries of Robert Gray, and of Lewis and Clarke, and the early settlement of Mr. Astor's colony in the country. Lastly, England laid a claim upon it, founded upon certain discoveries made by Vancouver and Captain Cook. All these claims, except the last two, were easily set aside by the course of events. The main part of Mr. Barrows's work is therefore devoted to the history of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain regarding what was then the vast wilderness of Oregon,—a region far more extensive than the present State of that name.

We think that the author, without intentional injustice, is not always altogether fair towards England, or towards the Hudson Bay Company, which was really the power contending with the United States. The Company indeed desired possession of Oregon as an important pendicle to its grand Northern domain. It was a business question purely, and on the whole the Company acted without manifest dishonor. It was for the commercial interest of the stockholders to keep the country in a state of nature. Our author's special injustice towards that company is in regard to the Indian question. He repeatedly insists that the state of pupilage to which the Hudson Bay Company reduced the Northern Indians was not a wholesome condition. He fails to note how admirably the Company kept the Indians at peace among themselves, how completely it kept rum and rum-sellers from them, and how it virtually fed and clothed them for years. A clergyman who has for a long time lived not far from the Company's principal station at York Factory, has told the world that the Hudson Bay Indians are the most honest and virtuous people in his acquaintance. Locks and keys are useless among them; theft and violence are not to be looked for; in some large tribes, the people can all read and write. Such facts speak volumes in praise of the Company, and they ought not to be overlooked. England, however, had no just title to any part of Oregon. Twice already she had conceded Spain's jurisdiction on the west, and Spain in 1819 ceded her own rights to the United States. Mr. Barrows clearly fails to show the true reason of the long-continued indifference of American statesmen to American interests in the Northwest. It was in reality a question of balance of power between North and South, and neither great party dared to face the issue. When Texas was to be admitted to the Union, Oregon was needed as a northward compensation. Hence the tardy insistence of Tyler and Polk upon the settlement of the Northwestern frontier. The present province of British Columbia was then detached from Oregon and given to Great Britain, since American politicians were not anxious for two foreign wars at once. Mexico was counted upon as sure to fight, and the chances were that England might join with her. Consequently England's proposal for a compromise upon the forty-ninth parallel was accepted without a condition and without delay.

The author does ample justice to Dr. Whitman, the man who saved Oregon to the United States. He gives us a picturesque description of the man, whom he knew personally, having met him in the course of his marvellous horseback journey to Washington in 1842. Yet he does not attach undue importance to the immediate results of that journey. He justly believes that Whitman's enthusiastic call for pioneer families to go with him on his return, and the grand procession of ox-wagons he led back to the Oregon Valley, were the really effective agencies which saved that country to the United States.

One most important question our author fails to touch. What were the real causes of the great movement from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast? Oregon to-day is the child of Missouri. What was the mainspring of the great "Pike" movement to the farthest West? It was not alone Dr. Whitman's eloquent appeal. It was not simply the unrest of the pioneers, themselves the children of pioneers. It was a "poor white" exodus, brought about by the pressure of the slavery system. The history of that movement is not yet written, but in time it will become one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in our history. To have discussed such questions would, however, have led Mr. Barrows somewhat aside from that main purpose to which he has so consistently held.

The author is a Western man, and a hearty believer in the United States and in American institutions. Manifestly not an admirer of the British way of doing things, he has so far controlled himself as to express his feelings temperately on a subject very near his heart. His writing is not characterized by nice rhetorical finish. His metaphors are somewhat too abundant and much too threadbare, and he very often seems to fail to say just what he meant to say. Nevertheless, we think the editor of the series has done wisely in letting the historian do his work in his own way. We like his book, not for its style, but for its substance.

ANCIENT EGYPT IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN DISCOVERIES. By Professor H. S. Osborn, LL. D. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1883.

Egyptology took its rise with the discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1799. This famous trilingual tablet, the extremes of which are the ancient hieroglyphics and Greek, is dated 27 March, 195 B. C., and though greater and more important discoveries have since been made yet to it belongs the credit of having furnished the key which has unlocked so many

*"Oregon: The Struggle for Possession." ("American Commonwealth" Series.) By William Barrows. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

valuable secrets. These secrets are not purely historical, and it is well that they are not; for ancient history, consisting as it usually does in a list of kings and the countries conquered by them, proves neither very interesting nor very valuable. It is the hints of Egyptian civilization and their important bearing on the Bible which give to Egyptology an interest far surpassing that of any other branch of archaeology. And the present work brings out very forcibly some of these hints, and more than once shows that Biblical critics have sometimes hit very wide of the mark.

Some years ago, when Grätz published a paper in which he attempted to prove that the ancients knew but very few colors, and especially that the color blue was unknown to them, considerable surprise was created; and one reviewer calmly took his "Concordance" and King James Bible, and to his own satisfaction, at least, conclusively showed that the Jews knew the color blue. Grätz's argument, it is true, rests on philological grounds; yet the fact that a large proportion of gems found in Egyptian tombs are blue might perhaps serve to indicate that the ancient Egyptians could distinguish between blue and black. Another point these tombs furnish to the Biblical critics: The mention of glass in some books of the Bible has been set down as a positive proof of modern authorship; and yet in a tomb which one authority places at 3951 B. C., and another at 2240 B. C., beautiful glass ornaments have been found. In another tomb, somewhat later, but old enough to serve the argument, there is an elaborate representation of glass-blowing; indeed, even our modern and in many respects wonderful art of glass-blowing can do little better than Egypt did, thousands of years ago. A remarkable confirmation of Scripture is found in the discovery, in the early part of this year, of the site of Pithom-Succoth, the "treasure city," which is built of bricks made both with and without straw. Nor is glass-blowing the single instance of a highly-developed art; mummification is simply perfect, and in illustration of the statement is mentioned the fact in the case of Amen-Hotep, a comparatively modern king, 1500 B. C., that not only was the body in a complete state of preservation, "but even the wreaths of flowers in his coffin retained all their colors, like recent flowers pressed between the leaves of books."

Among the erroneous popular impressions which Professor Osborn corrects is one concerning the Sphinx. Students have always recognized its importance as a symbol of Egypt and Egyptian character; and the fact that the head is a masculine and not a feminine form may assist in solving the mystery. The body is that of a lion, and the conjecture is hazarded of the heads being those of kings, the lion's body serving to indicate their strength,—"lion-bodied" kings.

Books intended for popular instruction frequently fail of their mission, either because the author knows too little even to compile more learned works, or because the author knows too much and is more of a scholar than a teacher. Still, there cannot be much hesitancy in choosing between the two faults, and it will not be uncomplimentary to this work to assign it to the second class. The style will not fascinate the ordinary reader, while the brevity will make the student suspicious; and yet on the subject of Egypt it is both a unique and valuable book. C. A.

THE ORIENTAL CHRIST. By P. C. Mozoomdar. Boston: George H. Ellis.

Mr. P. C. Mozoomdar, a very remarkable Hindoo gentleman, was one of the attractions at some of the reunions of this summer. He is a member of the Brahmo Somaj, or Theistic Church of India, having continued in loyal attachment to Keshub Chunder Sen when the more rigid Theists seceded to found another religious brotherhood. Since his departure has appeared a book in which he sets forth his views of Christianity and its founder. The central idea of the book is that expressed in the title and often elaborated by Chunder Sen, to whom the work is dedicated. It is that Jesus Christ was an Oriental, an Asiatic, and therefore to be studied to best advantage from an Oriental point of view. A Hindoo has insights into the gospels which an English or American Christian lacks. He sees the difference between letter and spirit in sayings in which we see only the letter.

It seems to us that a gross fallacy is implied in this adjective, "Oriental," as Mr. Mozoomdar uses it. There are Orientals and Orientals. Race counts for a hundred-fold more than continent or climate. The gulf between the thought of a Shemitic Oriental and an Aryan Oriental is enormous. No amount of insight will bring Isaiah and the Vedanta systems into harmony. The Jewish thinkers were poor at generalizations, but they had an intense grasp of the personal and ethical elements of life,—just where the Hindoo always has been weakest. And it is in Isaiah and David that we find the forerunners of Jesus of Nazareth. He started from their premises, and pledged himself to establish an order of life and thought in which their ideals should be realized,—a kingdom of heaven in which not the "Vedanta" but the "Thorah" (the "Law") should be fulfilled. And if climate and locality are to furnish us the best clue to the interpretation of his thinking then among Asiatics his Shemitic disciples have the first right to be heard. They include not only Paul of Tarsus, whose practical spirit dominates our Protestant Christendom, but the old Syriac Church, best represented by Ephraem Syrus, the great poet-preacher and orthodox theologian.

In his introduction Mr. Mozoomdar makes a defence of the Brahmo Somaj against sundry charges which have been brought against it. It is but just to say that these charges have weighed very heavily against it with its former friends in England, and have led the majority to

withdraw their support from it. The chief is the charge of pantheistic tendencies resulting (1) in a religious syncretism which has expressed itself in the revival of old Vedic ceremonies once thought idolatrous by Chunder Sen himself; and (2) in an idolatrous reverence for religious teachers, such as the Hindoo disciple pays to his *guru*, Chunder Sen himself having accepted this. Mr. Mozoomdar refers chiefly to the charge of pantheism, and seeks to repel it. We do not see that he succeeds. It seems to us that pantheism is the note both of his master's teaching and his own. It is true that both seek to associate with their native philosophical conceptions some of that Shemitic reverence for personality and sense of moral duty which are assumed rather than taught in the Gospels. But this is an excrescence. They interpret the saying, "My Father and I are one," in a sense which makes it nothing peculiar to the speaker, but the common prerogative of the whole race. They use language about Jesus Christ, as did the Hegelian pantheists in Germany, which sounds like the language of orthodoxy; but in its last analysis this is found to mean no more than that he was the supreme *guru*, who discovered his own divinity by a process open to all men.

The subsequent chapters are a study of various aspects of Jesus Christ's life as an Oriental. They abound in suggestions which are worthy of attention, as, indeed, the thoughts of any earnest man about the Gospels are likely to be. And while we cannot accept Mr. Mozoomdar as a fifth evangelist, nor accept his interpretations of the other four as final, we think his book may be a wholesome influence in our thinking. It certainly is that of a man who values highly the personal influence and spiritual thought of the founder of the Christian Church. R. E. T.

HIS SOMBRE RIVALS. By Edward P. Roe, Author of "Barriers Burned Away," Etc. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Roe's work is too well known to the reading public to need any special summing up of his general style or methods. This latest book, in which his characteristics are well represented, is, we learn from its preface, the product of mature thought which through a period of years has been taking form in its author's mind; and it is no doubt due to this delay that it has been possible for him to attain so much historic impartiality in treating of the civil war, in which during four years he took an active part. The story is one belonging to that epoch, and necessitates frequent references to the military events and to the public men of the time; but there is an evident effort to do justice to North and South alike, viewing the jarring opinions of the conflicting parties from the best standpoint of each. There are several battle scenes in the book, the battle of Bull Run particularly being described with such fulness of survey as would be possible to a civilian spectator; yet the burden of the story is not of war and bloodshed, but of love and constancy,—a love that seeketh not its own, and a constancy that exalts that love to an everlasting possession. *Grace* is constant, but *Graham* is constancy itself. His "Sombre Rivals" are grief and death, from whom he rescues his beloved; and the story concludes in happiness which comes "as a clear shining after rain." There are several graphic negro characters, especially *Aunt Sheba*, who acts the part of a ministering angel to *Grace* in her grief over the death of her baby.

At the same time that we say this much about Mr. Roe's new book, we warn the reader that it is not more than the usual sort of that author's work,—respectable enough, but thin and dull. That he has an abundance of readers, proves that he speaks to a certain audience; and to those who compose it this will be welcome like its predecessors.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

DR. McCOSH has fought a good fight in behalf of Christianity and "sober philosophy," and now as he is about to retire from the field he addresses words of caution and instruction to those who shall still carry on the irrepressible conflict. The present pamphlet ("Certitude, Providence and Prayer." By James McCosh, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) is the fourth of his proposed "Philosophic Series." It is in part a practical application of its predecessors, in which he maintains the existence of *a priori* truths, and proves that development, through having a wide field, yet has limits. The two main ideas now presented are (1) that while our moral power undoubtedly grows, both in the individual and in the race, there is yet an immutable *a priori* morality; (2) that the world in which we live is neither the best possible nor the worst possible; it is a world going on to perfection. Belief in the essential righteousness of God and His government of the world furnishes a reasonable ground for prayer.

"Life on the Border Sixty Years Ago," by William Reed (Fall River: Robert Adams), is a modest little book, the narrative of actual experiences. The writer has builded better than he knew. When the time comes for writing up the building of America, it is precisely such little sketches as this that will furnish the detail and the coloring for a more ambitious performance. The author in boyhood lived among the settlers of Northern New York, and his sketches of that pioneer life have the air of realism which comes of a faithful copying of facts. Objection might be made to the manner in which he enlightens the reader with regard to his own religious or anti-religious opinions; but all reading people have canvassed this ground, each for himself, and we may concede to the writer the harmless privilege he claims of telling the little world of his readers what standpoint he speaks from.

Anyone who wants a bright picture of life in the old days aboard ship, cannot do better than read Captain William Harwar Parker's "Recollections of a Naval Officer" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). To many, of course, the subject will not appeal with much force; but there is a large section of the reading public for which it has a fascination almost surpassing that of any other. The dominant flavor of this most agreeable little book is that of Cooper and Marryatt. To be sure, Captain Parker's "Recollections" stretch over more than forty years, and include steam power, iron ships, and revolving turrets; but it is not his sketch of service in the late war, exciting and interesting as that is, which is most striking. Our own chief delight in these "Recollections" has been in the aid they have given to imagination in rehabilitating the old sailing ship, the lordly "seventy-four" and its stately companions, now absolutely swept from the seas, and all that strangely romantic life for which improved naval methods have nothing to offer in comparison in the way of picturesqueness and charm. Captain Parker is a really delightful writer for those who can "take" to him. Those who cannot do so may call him flippant, careless, and perhaps worse things besides; but those who love the sea and all relating to it will find him equally humorous and instructive. His book gives a vivid notion of life aboard ship; it takes the reader into nearly every part of the world, and it gives him practical ideas of the naval service in peace and war.

We welcome "The Boys' and Girls' Plutarch" edited by Dr. John S. White, of Berkeley School (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. 483. Square 8vo, with forty-five illustrations), as a wholesome substitute for much of the exciting and unsubstantial modern literature for young people. Dr. White seems to have done his work well. He has taken Clough's text as his basis. He has pruned away the indelicacies of the old pagan, and much of his prolixity, so as to make the book more readable for the young. He gives fourteen of the fifty lives substantially in full, with the most characteristic passages from seventeen others. The illustrations in addition to four good maps are chiefly of actual places or existing antiquities, and are all of a character to make the story more real to young readers. The tables of ancient weights and measures, chronological table, and the list of proper names accentuated, are all just such helps as we should have liked when we were devouring the volumes in "Valpy's Classical Library." Pedants have abused Plutarch for his inaccuracies and his anachronisms. Sounder and more penetrating criticism finds in this great work the best pith and spirit of the Old World. Emerson, Clough, Maurice, Trench and Higginson have agreed to praise it for this and other substantial merits. Forty years ago, nearly every boy who was getting anything better than a common-school education, and multitudes who were getting only that, had read or were reading Plutarch's "Lives." A college professor has asked the graduating classes for years past how many had read them, and finds that not above one in twenty does so. But with these new and good editions they will doubtless take them up again.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"MACMILLAN" for November would have distinction, if for nothing else, for its "Prose Poems by Ivan Turgéneff." An article on "Anthony Trollope" is also readable, although an insufficient summary of Trollope's work, considering the attempted scope of the review. "The Housing of the London Poor," and "The Laborer and the Franchise," are thoughtful and earnest papers. The number is decidedly better than that of the month previous.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for December (D. Appleton & Co.,) has practical articles on "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Matthieu Williams; "Enteric Disorders," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald; and "Female Education from a Medical Point of View," by T. S. Clouston, M. D. There are illustrated papers on "Humboldt" and "Sun Spots." These points will give an idea of the extraordinary range of the *Monthly*. There are no fewer than twenty-three articles and departments in the present number.

The *Pansy* is a child's magazine differing in various ways from all other juveniles. It is a weekly, and astonishingly cheap, the monthly parts costing but seven cents and the yearly subscription being seventy-five cents. Naturally, the weekly portions are not heavy; but it would be surprising if half as much were given for the money. Pictures and reading matter are alike excellent. (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.)

The Paris *Temps* has been publishing some stories by Mr. John Habberton, under the title, "Chez les Yankees."—The deaths are announced of Professor Adam Wolf, the Austrian historian, and of the German poetess, the Countess Schwerin.—Mr. Leslie Stephen, editor of "The Dictionary of Biography," has completed the first volume of the work. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. are the publishers.

Professor Rasmus B. Anderson, who for several years held the professorship of Scandinavian languages and literature in the University of Wisconsin, a position which he has just resigned, has prepared with Mr. Frederic W. Horn a "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North, from the Most Ancient Times to the Present." The work will make a large octavo volume, and is believed to be the most exhaustive book on the subject published in any language. A bibliography of the more important works in English relating to the Scandinavian countries, compiled by Thorvald Solberg, will be appended. Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co. will publish the book.

Titles for novelties in journalism would seem to be getting scarce. Among other illustrations, *Tid-Bits*, the alleged humorous English periodical, has an imitator of similar aims which describes itself as *Best Bits*.—Mr. Hall Caine is editing for the "Parchment Library" a selection from Coleridge's prose writings. He has identified certain of the articles contributed to the *Morning Post* which are said to have doubled the circulation of that paper in six months.—Two important volumes of Scotch music are nearly ready in Edinburgh, in the hands of Messrs. Maclachlan & Stewart. One is a collection of Gaelic songs, and the other of eight hundred national dance-tunes.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press "Our Young Folks' Josephus," uniform with "Our Young Folks' Plutarch."—*Littell's Living Age* will soon complete its one hundred and sixtieth volume.—Miss Yonge's "Stories of American History" will be published in this country by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.—J. R. Osgood & Co. publish immediately "Guenn: A Wave on the Breton Coast," by Miss Howard, author of "One Summer."—For January, Ginn, Heath & Co. announce an edition of Cædmon's "Exodus" and "Daniel," by Professor T. W. Hunt, of Princeton College.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* is of opinion that Shakespeare's old grave-stone has not been replaced by a new one, as has been thought. The inscription, he declares, is in the usual seventeenth century style. "It bears the marks of being hurriedly cut, and corrected afterward; the style and corrections would hardly be repeated by a mere copier. There is also an absence of all tradition or memory of any tampering with the grave-stone, though we know how the monument was colored and recolored. This, though but negative evidence, tends to show that the grave-stone now visible is the original one, and not a mere copy, which is more than can be said of the entries respecting the birth and death of Shakespeare in the parish registers."

Mr. H. A. Giles, the British vice-consul at Shanghai, has prepared a collection of over one hundred extracts from the works of about sixty of the most famous Chinese authors of all ages. The book will be published by Mr. Quaritch, under the title of "Gems of Chinese Literature," and will form an introduction to the general literature of China.—With reference to the forthcoming new London edition of Boswell's "Johnson," it will interest many readers to know that some of the earliest of Dr. Johnson's letters—those to Edward Cave,—are still in the hands of Cave's descendants. At the time they were printed in Croker's edition, they belonged to Miss Cave, of Reading, England, from whom they descended to the lady who now owns them.

A "History of the Anti-Slavery Movement in Maine" is to be published in Portland early in the coming year.—Harper & Brothers will soon bring out Dr. Schliemann's "Troja."—Mrs. Burnett's "Vagabondia," just published, is the story hitherto known as "Dolly," the copyright of which the author has at last obtained control of.—"Shakespeare as a Lawyer," the newest addition to Shakespeareana, is in the press of Little, Brown & Co. Mr. F. F. Heard is the author.

Princess Beatrice will contribute to *Good Words* for January a series of "Pictures from Aix-les-Bains."—"The Humor and Pathos of Dickens," by Charles Kent, is in the press of Chapman & Hall.—Mr. William Black is reported to believe that his new story, "Judith Shakespeare," will prove to be the best he has yet written.—An attempt is making to obtain a pension from the English civil-list fund for the widow of Dutton Cook.—Comte Barrand, a tutor of the Comte de Chambord, who died recently, left his library, one of the finest private collections in Europe, and valued at two million francs, to the Provincial Museum of Bohemia.

The *North American Review* has an article of especial pertinence, by Gardiner G. Hubbard, on "Government Control of the Telegraph," which argues with great energy that the Government should assume such control. Other articles of note in the number are on "The Evils of the Sub-Treasury System," by Professor Laughlin, of Harvard; "The Day of Judgment" (a review of some of the least lovable of Carlyle's characteristics), by Gail Hamilton; "Overproduction," by Henry George; and "The National Defence," by General W. B. Franklin. There is more variety in the contents than is sometimes seen in the *Review*, and the number gains in interest from that fact.

The next issue of the unique "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," published by Dr. D. G. Brinton, Philadelphia, will be "The Comedy of Gueguence," a play written and acted by the natives of Nicaragua. It dates from the seventeenth century, and is written in a curious dialect, half Aztec and half Spanish. It will be ready early in December.

The *Magazine of Art* (New York: Cassell & Co.,) issues, as we have heretofore mentioned, a special inducement to subscribers,—an original etching by Mr. Henry Farrer, "Moonlight by the River." A copy of this will be presented to each subscriber to the *Magazine* for 1884 (the volume begins with December). Mr. Farrer's picture is a very good piece of work, and will give real pleasure to lovers of art.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

SERMONS. By David Swing. Pp. 308. \$1.50. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

- FRANCIS BACON: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER. By B. G. Lovejoy, A. M. Pp. 277. \$1.75. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE CYCLOPEDIA OF ANECDOTES OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS. By Kazlitt Arvine, A. M. Illustrated. Pp. 725. \$3.75. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE PUBLISHER'S TRADE-LIST ANNUAL FOR 1883. Eleventh Year. Pp. 3038. F. Leypoldt, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ZIG-ZAG JOURNEYS IN NORTHERN LANDS: THE RHINE TO THE ARCTIC. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated. Pp. 320. \$1.75. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN THE TROPICS. By C. A. Stephens. Illustrated. Pp. 240. \$1.50. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. By James H. Monckton. Illustrated. Pp. 92. \$1. William T. Comstock, New York.
- THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN ENGLAND. By Lizzie W. Champney. Illustrated. Pp. 238. \$1.50. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE COURSE OF EMPIRE: OUTLINES OF THE CHIEF POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. With Variorum Illustrations. By Charles Gardner Wheeler. Pp. 459. \$3.00. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE FORGING OF THE ANCHOR: A POEM. By Sir Samuel Ferguson, LL. D. Illustrated. Pp. 50. \$1.50. Cassell & Co., New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- CHILDREN'S THOUGHTS IN SONG AND STORY. By Louise D. Blake. Illustrated by Wilson de Meza. Pp. 60. \$2. Cassell & Co., New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- MARIA EDGEWORTH. By Helen Zimmern. ("Famous Women" Series.) Pp. 305. \$1. Roberts Bros., Boston.
- WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DAUGHTERS? AND OTHER LECTURES. By Mary A. Livermore. Pp. 208. \$1.25. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- WORLD LIFE; OR, COMPARATIVE GEOLOGY. By Alexander Winchell, LL. D. Illustrated. Pp. 642. \$2.50. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- HUMOUR, WIT AND SATIRE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Collected and Illustrated by John Asheton. Pp. 454. J. W. Bouton, New York.
- THE KABBALA; OR, THE TRUE SCIENCE OF LIGHT. By S. Pancoast, M. D. Pp. 312. Illustrated. R. Worthington, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- CHATTERBOX, JUNIOR. Illustrated. Pp. 200. \$1.25. R. Worthington & Co., New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

SCIENCE.

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE EARTH'S POLES.—The problem as to the physical conditions which present themselves in the continental areas situated about the earth's poles, is still in a far way from being solved. While important additions to our knowledge of these regions have been steadily obtained from the numerous Arctic and Antarctic expeditions that have from time to time penetrated the heart of the frozen waters, yet it must be confessed that taken in its entirety our absolute acquaintance with the inhospitable wilds of the far North and South is rather limited. Three far-reaching questions among others still remained unanswered at the beginning of this year, to wit: (1.) Are the continental masses, so called, of the Arctic and Antarctic regions true continents, or do they merely represent an ice-bound accumulation of islands? (2.) Are the land-surfaces of these so-called continents considerably elevated, or not? (3.) Are the interiors veiled in a heavy deposit of snow, or are they largely devoid of this covering? And it is only this summer, thanks to the endurance of Baron Nordenskjöld, that the last question has received a probably final solution. The interior of Greenland, despite certain apparently well-grounded theories to the contrary, and contrary to the opinion entertained by Baron Nordenskjöld himself, was found by the members of the Swedish expedition to be everywhere, as far as observed (*i. e.*, more than one-half across the width of the country), snow and ice bound. No vestige of an out-cropping land surface in the far interior was anywhere visible, the ice where furthest reached rising to a height of over seven thousand feet. This circumstance suggests the question: "How far into this ice mass does the land itself penetrate; or, in other words, what is the thickness of the ice itself?" Mr. Croll, one of the foremost authorities on the subject of glacial physics, in an article recently published in the *London Philosophical Magazine* (November, 1883,) inclines to the opinion, based upon considerations connected with the absence of detrital matter in the interior, that the actual land-surface does not rise into any central mountain chains, ridges or peaks, but is, practically speaking, a comparatively low-flat, whose icy covering of several thousand feet, or possibly two or more miles, represents merely the natural snow piles resulting from the accumulations reaching from year to year and century to century. An opinion similar to Mr. Croll's was entertained by Dr. Robert Brown, the well-known Arctic explorer and naturalist, who likened Greenland and its interior ice-field to a broad-lipped shallow vessel, with breaks in the lip through which the glaciers were ejected. The Antarctic continent (if at

all a continent), with a diameter of three thousand miles, and covering an area computed by Sir Wyville Thomson at four and a half million square miles, is by Mr. Croll considered to be similarly constituted; and, indeed, it is here affirmed, that, while possibly the upper surface or horizon of the inland ice may attain an elevation of no less than six miles above the ocean level, it may yet rest on a land-surface actually considerably depressed beneath the level of the sea, as it is contended the great glaciers did in the far North during the glacial epoch. But in order to substantiate a view similar to that here enunciated, or to account for an ice deposit of thirty-five thousand feet, it must be proved that there is possible a precipitation above evaporation and melting sufficient to produce so vast an accumulation, even granting an indefinite period of time. To have excessive precipitation above evaporation and melting, we must have the assistance of constant in-blowing moist or vapor-laden winds, which have as yet not been detected in the regions referred to. And even under the influence of such winds the limit of the snow accumulation would probably soon be reached, since the upper line must necessarily be determined in principal part by the cloud or vapor line in the atmosphere,—the line to which clouds ascend, or which bounds the condensing area of the vapor, and beyond which the vapor in the atmosphere very rapidly diminishes. Such a line must necessarily fall low in the extreme North and South. It appears far more probable, therefore, that no such vast accumulation of snow and ice, or anything approaching it, as has been premised by Mr. Croll, exists anywhere. Nor does the evidence as yet appear sufficient to prove that the height above the water-line to which the ice attains represents the actual thickness of the ice, or that the land-surface does not rise bodily into this last. The solution of this problem, as well as that of the "continent" itself, must be left to future investigators.

THE PHENOMENON OF A GREEN SUN.—The singular phenomenon of a green sun, one of unusually rare occurrence, has of late been observed over several districts of British India, and has by some been thought to have had some connection with the recent volcanic outbursts in the Sunda Archipelago,—a supposition apparently strengthened by the peculiar smoky aspect of the heavens in the period corresponding to those eruptions. Professor Michie Smith, however, writing in the *Madras Mail*, attributes the extraordinary appearance to an abnormally large quantity of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, producing a corresponding excessive absorption of the red rays of light,—an explanation whose principle underlies the now generally-accepted theory accounting for the manifold tints of the firmament. This explanation, based upon spectroscopic examination, accords well with the circumstances attending similar appearances in other localities. Thus, Lockyer on one occasion found the sun to appear of a vivid green when seen through the steam of a paddle-boat on Lake Windermere, England; and the same phenomenon has been observed on more than one occasion in the mists of the Simplon. A green moon has also at times been observed.

NOTES.—The report of the scientific commission which under the direction of Dr. Koch was despatched to Egypt under the auspices of the German Government, for the purpose of investigating the nature and possible cause of cholera, seems to prove almost beyond a doubt that some form of micro-organism identified to be a *bacillus*, and one closely related to the *bacillus* of glanders, is in some way or other directly connected with the disease, but whether as its cause or its result has not as yet been satisfactorily determined. The bacteroid organism itself was absent from the blood and the organs usually infested by the micro-parasites of contagion, but they were found in the intestines and their mucous linings of all subjects who were actually suffering from the disease, or who had already succumbed to it; whereas they were completely absent in those persons who had been restored to vigor. It is well to note in this connection that the painstaking researches of Drs. Lewis and Cunningham failed to reveal any organism specifically connected with or related to true Asiatic cholera.—Dr. Graham, who, as was announced in a recent issue of this journal, succeeded in ascending a peak of the Himalaya Mountains to the prodigious height of 22,500 feet, and of thus attaining the highest point on the land's surface ever reached by man, has more recently attempted the ascent of Mt. Kunchinjanga, upward of twenty-eight thousand feet elevation, and with the exception of the peaks of Everest (29,002 feet,) and Dapsang the loftiest mountain known to geographers. The ascent was made from Darjeeling, or along the south face, but, we regret to say, proved unsuccessful. The party, led by some of the ablest Swiss guides, returned on October 21st, after having accomplished the ascent of another mountain stated to be twenty-four thousand feet elevation.—During his late journey into the interior of Greenland, Baron Nordenskjöld witnessed a phenomenon which it is but rarely the lot of travellers to experience: "Through an optical illusion dependent on the mirage of the ice horizon, it appeared to us as if we were proceeding on the bottom of a shallow, saucer-shaped cavity. It was thus impossible to decide whether we walked up or down hill, and this formed a constant source of discussion between us which could only be decided by the heaviness of the sledges in the harness." This saucer-shaped appearance of the earth's surface which presents itself to the observer on lofty, isolated mountains, a phenomenon familiar to aeronauts, and which is frequently attributed to mirage by the uninitiated, is due to the rise of the horizon to the greatly-elevated eye-line,

in conjunction with the optical aspect of the deep depression below the spectator.

—We are informed by *Nature* that an extraordinary subsidence is taking place in the neighborhood of Bona, Algeria. The Naiba, an isolated mountain of eight hundred metres (twenty-six hundred feet,) elevation, is stated to be gradually descending into the bosom of the earth. A deep excavation has been made all around, encircling the engulfed mass. No causes are given for the strange occurrence, but it may be presumed to be the result of a dissolution of the rock masses underlying the mountain. —Mr. Macleay, in the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales," July, 1883, gives some interesting details respecting the *Ceratodus Forsteri*, or Australian lung-fish, an ichthyoid form standing intermediately between the true fishes and the amphibians (frogs, toads, salamanders), and in which a true lung is developed. During the spawning season (June–August,) these fishes go in pairs, and deposit the ova in shallow indentations made in the muddy bottoms of the streams, under six to ten feet of water. The same breeding localities are stated to be revisited every year. The spawn are described as being frog-like. The eucalyptus flowers appear to afford a favorite article of nourishment to the animal. The living *Ceratodus* is a discovery of comparatively recent date, but as a fossil it is known as far back as the Devonian epoch, or at a period antedating the advent of the earliest amphibian. It exemplifies one of those rare instances where a genus of living animals became first known to naturalists in its fossil state. —Dr. John Lawrence Le Conte, one of the most distinguished American naturalists of the day, and son of the botanist, Major J. E. Le Conte, died at his residence in this city on Thursday last, in his fifty-ninth year. The special line of his researches was entomology, and specifically the department of *Coleoptera*, in which he had but few rivals. He wrote several elaborate treatises bearing on the systematic arrangement and classification of these insects (beside numerous papers descriptive of new forms), the last one—"Classification of the *Coleoptera* of North America," prepared in conjunction with Dr. G. H. Horn, also of this city,—appearing in the spring of the present year. Dr. Le Conte was a prominent member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, as also of the National Academy; in 1873 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Latterly he had been connected with the Philadelphia Mint. —News has been received of the death of Joachim Barrande, the eminent geologist and paleontologist of his adopted country, Bohemia. Barrande was a born Frenchman, receiving his education in Paris, but on the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty in 1830 went into voluntary exile to share the fate of the royal family, with which in the capacity of tutor he had become directly connected. His principal labors, extending over nearly forty years, relate to the Silurian system of Bohemia, in the elucidation of which he produced in addition to minor works twenty-two massive quarto volumes, the most elaborate and costly work of the kind ever produced by one man. He had a strong patron in the Comte de Paris, the present head of the house of Orleans.

THE DRAMA.

WALNUT—MR. SHERIDAN AS LOUIS XI.

A MORE SOMBRE PLAY than "Louis XI." is rarely found, even in the long list of historical tragedies which base their claim to public attention upon the portrayal of real events, rather than upon any of that skill in dramatic construction which is a *sine qua non* in more popular work. From the rising of the curtain unto the going down of the same, there is a succession of scenes of precisely similar color and tone, unrelieved by any touch of light comedy, unsupported by counterplot, unilluminated by dialogue of a witty or pungent character. After the close of the first act, which is rather a prologue than an integral part of the action, there is nothing to be seen but a delineation of the fear, rage, avarice, cunning and despair of one man, and he one of the most despicable to be found upon the page of history. *Louis* is before us all the time, planning, scheming, plotting,—fearing death with the abject terror born of his consciousness of a life of horrible and continuous crime, thirsting for more blood while in the very act of confession, and pausing in the midst of a diabolical plot of wholesale murder to uncover his bent head and say an "Ave." A more arrant hypocrite cannot well be conceived; and when it is remembered that the entire interest of the play centres upon this one character it is evident that nothing but a high order of talent can save the performance from positive dullness.

In one word, Mr. Sheridan does so save it. Not only that; he succeeds in imparting an absolute fascination to the delineation of the part. From the moment when the cracked, querulous voice of the tyrant falls upon the ear from behind the scenes, up to the instant when, swathed in his royal ermine, the *King of France* dies horribly,—a mere formless lump of diseased humanity, crouched helplessly among the pillows,—the attention of the audience is closely held and the interest kept wide awake.

Whether this successful result is due to a remarkable unity and evenness in the characterization as a whole, or whether arising from the contrasts to be found in the play of distinct passions in the breast of *Louis*, it would be difficult to say. The fact which remains as the necessary condition of a good dramatic presentation, and as the all-important factor in a consideration of the artistic excellence of the actor, is that a character naturally repellent is made to enlist our interest to the very end.

Mr. Sheridan appears to have studied minor details with a care that is extraordinary; the quick, nervous gesture, and palsied movement of limb, are not only admirable as expressions of physical decrepitude, but are so nicely considered in their relationship to voice modulation and facial change as to deserve the encomiums of every judicious spectator,—the more so that the nearly irresistible temptation to overaction is never yielded to. Among all the violent gusts of passion and quick transitions of feeling which the part demands, there is never a moment when the actor's vehemence and frenzy degenerate into rant. Than the portrayal of the final throes of dissolution with which the play fitly closes, nothing more true to nature can be found. It is a most careful and conscientious study, elaborated with an attention to the niceties of detail which argues both unusual mimetic power and a very true artistic sense.

Louis XI. is immeasurably the most successful of Mr. Sheridan's rôles. Of the supporting company, the honors are about equally divided between Miss Louise Davenport, who presents a lady-like but not impassioned rendition of the part of *Marie de Commènes*, and Mr. Barton Hill, who makes the best of the rather limited opportunities afforded by the *Duc de Nemours*. Praise is also due to Miss Isabel Morris, for her appreciation of the character of the *Dauphin* and her graceful carriage under circumstances which are at times trying.

NOTES.

THE results thus far of Mr. Irving's American experiment are very mixed. "The Bells" did not make a very favorable impression; at least, that is what we gather from a general examination and "boiling down" of the evidence. "Charles I." was tolerated apparently for Miss Terry's sake. "Louis XI." made a decided hit, and is generally praised as being a wonderful piece of acting. The general impression produced by "The Merchant of Venice" was good. Mr. Irving's first week in New York produced about sixteen thousand dollars; his second week, about eighteen thousand. On the opening night the speculators got caught, and some of the best orchestra seats were sold on the sidewalk at fifty cents each. Three nights later, the same seats were in demand at seven dollars and a half. It is estimated that the Philadelphia season of two weeks will produce thirty thousand dollars. The sales at the Opera-House on Monday reached ten thousand dollars. All of which facts being given, Mr. Irving's real position in the artistic firmament remains a decidedly unknown quantity.

The Frohmans will bring "The Stranglers of Paris" to Philadelphia in December.

It is a pity to see not only good scenic effects, but also some very creditable histrionic ability, wasted upon such a vulgar and insipid piece of work (it cannot be called a play,) as "Cheek," now running at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

The extravaganza of "A Bunch of Keys" seems to please the patrons of the Arch Street Theatre, which reminds us to say that a diversity of taste is doubtless a merciful dispensation of Providence.

"Her Atonement," now at the Opera-House, is a most extraordinary *mélange* of improbability, bathos and cant. Originality of situation is certainly not a strong point with Mr. Anson Pond.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

IT has been usual for the illustrated magazines of late years to put exceptional energy in the making of their December ("Christmas,") and August ("Midsummer,") numbers. This accession to a force at all times great has resulted in literary and art combinations at such times of a really wonderful kind. The present Christmas numbers surpass any that have gone before, both in the variety and richness of their adornment. *Harper's Monthly* brings together a remarkable group of authors and artists. The authors include George William Curtis, John G. Whittier, William Black, Miss Thackeray, W. D. Howells, Austin Dobson, Charles Reade, Edward Everett Hale, and Charles Dudley Warner. Among the artists of the number are E. A. Abbey, James C. Beard, George H. Boughton, F. S. Church, Frederic Dielman, Alfred Fredericks, Howard Pyle, A. B. Frost, C. S. Reinhart, W. L. Sheppard, Jessie Curtis Sheppard, G. F. Watts, R. A., Frederick Walter, and D. G. Rossetti. Four full-plate pages are given in addition to the usual complement. The number is very strong in fiction. The new novels, "Nature's Serial Story," by Rev. E. P. Roe, and "Judith Shakespeare," by William Black, start off excellently; while among short stories the contributions of Mr. Howells, Mr. Boughton, Mr. Hale, Mr. Reade, and Mrs. P. Y. Pember, are full of point and humor. There are eighty pictures in this extraordinary number of *Harper's*, many of them full-page and all of high merit. Perhaps the most attractive article is Miss Thackeray's (Mrs. Ritchie, we should properly say; but it is so pleasant to use the old name,) account of Tennyson. We make this extract from it, of the subject of "In Memoriam":

"Arthur Hallam was the same age as my own father, and born in 1811. When he died, he was twenty-three; but he had lived long enough to show what his life might have been. In the preface to a little volume of his collected poems and essays, published some time after his death, there is a pathetic introduction. 'He seemed to tread the earth as a spirit from some better world,' writes his father; and a correspondent who I have been told is Arthur Hallam's and Tennyson's common friend, Mr. Gladstone, and whose letter is quoted, says with true feeling:

'It has pleased God that in his death, as well as in his life and nature, he should be marked beyond ordinary men. When much time has elapsed, when most bereavements will be forgotten, he will still be remembered, and his place, I fear, will be felt to be still vacant, singularly as his mind was calculated by its native tendencies to work powerfully and for good, in an age full of import to the nature and destinies of man.' How completely these words have been carried out, must strike us all now. The father lived to see the young man's unconscious influence working through his friend's genius, and reaching a whole generation unborn as yet on the day when he died. A lady, speaking of Arthur Hallam after his death, said to Mr. Tennyson: 'I think he was perfect.' 'And so he was,' said Mr. Tennyson; 'as near perfection as a mortal man can be.' Arthur Hallam was a man of remarkable intellect. He could take in the most difficult and abstruse ideas with an extraordinary rapidity and insight. On one occasion he began to work one afternoon, and mastered a difficult book of Descartes at one sitting. In the preface to the 'Memorials,' Mr. Hallam speaks of this peculiar clearness of perception and facility for acquiring knowledge; but, above all, the father dwells on his son's undeviating sweetness of disposition and adherence to his sense of what was right. In the quarters and reviews of the time, his opinion is quoted here and there with a respect which shows in what esteem it was already held. At the time Arthur Hallam died, he was engaged to be married to a sister of the poet's. She was scarcely seventeen at the time. One of the sonnets, addressed by Arthur Hallam to his betrothed, was written when he began to teach her Italian. It seemed to be the beginning of a beautiful, happy life, when suddenly the end came. Arthur Hallam was travelling with his father in Austria when he died very suddenly, with scarce a warning sign of illness. Mr. Hallam had come home and found his son, as he supposed, sleeping upon a couch; but it was death,—not sleep. 'Those whose eyes must long be dim with tears'—so writes the heart-stricken father,—'brought him home to rest among his kindred and in his own country.' They chose his resting-place in a tranquil spot on a lone hill that overhangs the Bristol Channel. He was buried in the chancel of Clevedon Church, in Somerset, by Clevedon Court, which had been his mother's early home."

The Century is very rich in illustrations, and the literary features are of marked excellence. The frontispiece of the number is a portrait of Peter Cooper, engraved by Thomas Johnson from a photograph taken a few months before the philanthropist's death. Mrs. Susan N. Carter, who is the head of the Woman's Art School of the Cooper Institute, contributes a paper on the great social work done by Mr. Cooper. There are other biographical articles in the number,—a sketch of "The French Pretenders," by Miss Annie Bicknell, and a critical essay on George Fuller, by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer. Each of these articles is finely set off by portraits and other pictures; and these things, valuable as they are, make but a small part of the wealth of the Christmas *Century*. There are four other fully illustrated articles; there are portions of three novels,—*"The Bread-Winners,"* Mr. Cable's *"Dr. Sevier,"* and Robert Grant's *"An Average Man;"* there are short stories and poems, by Henry James, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, and various others; and there are editorials, book-reviews, etc.; and all, as we may say, without offering a dull page. The article of Miss Bicknell's on "The French Pretenders" strikes us as being particularly good. After describing favorably the character of the Comte de Paris, the writer says:

"Far different is the character of the Bonaparte claimant, Prince Jerome Napoleon. His resemblance in feature to his illustrious uncle, the great Emperor, is most striking; but no less striking is the difference of expression, which is certainly not to the advantage of Prince Napoleon. All the revelations of that face are confirmed by popular report, and universal sympathy is felt for the admirable Princess Clotilde, forced by necessity to live apart from the husband to whom she had been sacrificed through political considerations. No two individuals could be more ill-matched than the atheistical, dissipated Jerome Napoleon, as celebrated for his immoral life as for his coarse brutality and his supposed—what shall we call it?—*personal prudence* under fire, and the calm, dignified Italian Princess, fearless like a true daughter of the house of Savoy, devout almost to excess, with the tastes and habits of a nun, and the ardent faith of a martyr. She did not possess the beauty or the quick, brilliant wit which might have pleased him; she cared little for splendid dress or worldly pleasures. She spent almost too much time in devotional practices, which he abhorred. During the Empire, the home life of the Princess Clotilde was austere, quiet, and, it must be owned, very monotonous; perhaps too much so to be quite judicious under the circumstances in which she was placed. But everything that surrounded her shocked her feelings so much that she could only take refuge in silence and reserve. Her husband was openly an unbeliever, the enemy of the Church to which she was devoted; and his conduct in other respects was such as to be a permanent and cruel insult to his wife. When the Empire fell, the Princess went to reside at a country seat in Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva. There she led the life of a Sister of Charity, tending the poor and the sick with her own hands, and depriving herself of everything that could possibly be spared, in order to give more to those in need. After the death of the King, her father, she retired without any opposition from the Prince, her husband, to the palace of Moncalieri, near Turin, which had been left to her; there, at least, she was not obliged to endure the affronts which hitherto had not been spared to her. The sympathy of all went with her, and the unpopularity of Prince Napoleon consequently increased. Notwithstanding his remarkable intelligence, which cannot be denied, his eloquence as an orator, and the prestige of that Bonaparte face, so like that of the great Emperor, Prince Napoleon is universally disliked, and despised as much as he is disliked. Even the Bonapartists dare not put forward his claims; their chance of success would be too small."

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a timely and very striking article on Luther, by Frederick H. Hedge, one of the best of our German scholars. A sketch of Mary Moody Emerson, by R. W. Emerson, is a paper of importance; the subject of

it was Mr. Emerson's aunt, a woman to whom he attributed great influence in the shaping of his own character and career. The serials of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Lathrop—"A Roman Singer," and "Newport,"—are successfully continued. Mr. H. L. Nelson has an agreeable article on "Social Washington," and Mrs. Julia C. Dorr one on "Bermudian Days." Sketches and stories are furnished by "H. H.," Mr. E. C. Stedman, and Mrs. James T. Fields. From an article by Mr. R. G. White, on "Some Alleged Americanisms," we make these extracts:

"The stigmatizing of a word or a phrase, or even a pronunciation, as an Americanism, by any censor, however accomplished or however thoroughly English, or by any 'authority' (so called), British or American, however high, is not to be regarded as of very great moment in the settlement of the question, still less as at all decisive. It is very rarely that a word or a phrase can be set down as an Americanism, except upon probability and opinion; whereas the contrary is shown, if shown at all, upon fact-proof that cannot be gainsaid. The citation of a word from English literature at or before the time of Dryden shows that it cannot possibly be 'American' in origin; evidence of its continued use by British writers during the last century and the present proves the impossibility of its being an Americanism in any sense of that term. Indeed, evidence and proof should hardly be mentioned in relation to this showing. Of words and phrases which have such origin and history as has just been specified, it is simply to be said that they are English. To stamp a word or a phrase as an Americanism, it is necessary to show that (1) it is of so-called 'American' origin,—that is, that it first came into use in the United States of North America; or that (2) it has been adopted in those States from some language other than English, or has been kept in use there while it has wholly passed out of use in England. Now, these points are very difficult of sufficient proof; and the defeats of those who have assumed them in various instances are almost numberless. The production of unknown and unsuspected evidence has often toppled bold assertions over, and swept into oblivion judgments long reverently accepted; and it may at any time do so again. When those who assume to speak authoritatively upon the subject declare that a word or a phrase is an Americanism, they must be prepared with a full and satisfactory answer to the question: 'What do you know about it?' They may perhaps know what *is* English; but how will they prove the negative,—that this or that word or phrase is *not* English? Indeed, generally the declaration that a word is an Americanism (or not English,) can only be (what it almost always is,) the mere expression of the declarer's opinion that he or she does not remember having heard the word, and rather dislikes it, and therefore assumes that it is not English, but 'American.' At its strongest, such a judgment is the mere opinion of a critical scholar whose reading in English literature, ancient and modern, has been both wide and observant. An opinion from such a quarter has some value, but it becomes absolutely worthless in the presence of adverse facts."

Lippincott's for December has much variety and an admirably-sustained interest; the subjects of many of the articles are novel, and give information worth having. Such papers are Charles Burr Todd's "Menhaden Fisheries and Factories," Charles H. Fitch's "Studies from the Census," Professor Beers's "Modern Feeling for Nature," and an article on "The Education of Nurses." Among lighter papers may be mentioned with hearty approval articles on "Doctor and Count Mattei," the Italian charlatan, and on "Women and Gowns." "The Old Colony House," by M. H. Catherwood, and "Saucy Betty Mark," by Arlo Bates, are clever stories. The illustrations are good and the number as a whole is particularly bright and pleasing. From the careful and instructive article by Mr. Fitch, we take these passages:

"The known concentration of management and the reduction in number of skilled craftsmen, due to machine methods in many industries, will account for the relative increase of common or unskilled labor, which is quite inadequate for the explanation of the falling off in agricultural labor. The relative growth in urban population and the population of large towns and villages (which is non-agricultural), is very great, and requires a relative diminution of the agricultural class. Since from proprietary reasons this deduction could not have been made from farm owners, it must have been—as it appears to have been,—made from farm-laborers; and it is a notable fact that the rapid relative growth of American cities has kept pace with the introduction of agricultural machinery, which is such that a man is enabled to do from three to five or more times the work that he could have done without this advantage. In every line of farm work, stock or poultry raising, turpentine farming, vine growing, and dairy work, the relative increase of workers has been very large, and only in common farm labor does there appear a great void. Yet there is no decrease of farm product; for where with 2,856,996 agricultural laborers (in a total of 12,505,923 workers of all classes,) we exported \$72,250,933 worth of breadstuffs, with the smaller relative number of 3,323,876 agricultural laborers (in a total of 17,392,099 workers of all classes,) we exported \$288,036,835 worth of breadstuffs, or more than three times the export per agricultural laborer. It is not that the soil is more productive, but that one man can till more acres, so that we can support a much larger non-agricultural population at home, besides trebling our gift to the world. In other arts, curious developments have been made and great progress has been achieved; but this progress and these developments have been accomplished mainly by the labor freed from the necessary tillage of the soil by the manufacture of agricultural implements. This manufacture, now pursued by only some forty thousand operatives, has been the means of taking hundreds of thousands from farm work, supplying them with food, clothing and education, and establishing them in every art and profession. This is one of the prime causes of our rapid national development. It is in the immense applicability of agricultural improvements that their great power lies. They lessen the labor of millions of men engaged in raising food products. Their economic influence is greater than any other in the whole range of labor-saving invention, because it applies to the largest class of workers and the most fundamental character of work."

MUSIC.

THE SECOND THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERT.

THE second of the Thomas symphony concerts brought us by way of novelty the "Scotch Rhapsody," "Burns," Op. 24, by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie. Mr. M. is a native of Edinburgh, and the son of a well-known musician of that city. He studied composition in Germany, and in 1862 became King's scholar at the London Royal Academy of Music. At the same time, he became a pupil on the violin of Mr. Prosper Sainton. An opera of his, "Colomba,"—the book of which is founded on Prosper Merimée's story of the same name,—was well received. In his "Scotch Rhapsody" Mr. Mackenzie has happily chosen as his subjects Scotch popular airs, thus availing himself of that never-failing resource,—the *volkslied* (folk-song). The result in this instance is a charming orchestral fantasia in which the composer's share of the work has been most satisfactorily handled, and which will prove a welcome number on future concert programmes.

The chief feature of the concert was Schumann's D minor symphony, one of the most important works of its class after those of Beethoven. For poetic fire, beauty of melody and romantic feeling, there are few symphonies at all comparable with it. Where it suffers when compared with the great Beethoven symphonies, and with the symphony in C by the same author, is in an apparent lack of clearness, though this may be dispelled on a better acquaintance with the work. The *adagio*, with its noble subject followed by the violin passage in triplets, and the *scherzo*, in the *trio* of which the violin figure is repeated, were, of course, the favorite movements.

The orchestral selections included the "Leonora" overture, No. 2, and Wagner's "Waldweben" ("Siegfried"). The last-named work was listened to with rapt—almost strained,—attention. A few words of description would have been of great assistance to the audience in helping them to an understanding of what it was all about. If we are to have programme music, it will be well not to forget to give us the programme; or, in other words, let us have the music and the labels together, for it would be unflattering to our powers of discernment if we were to find that we had misplaced them.

The soloist of the evening was Miss Agnes B. Huntington, who sang the "Deh, per questa istante," from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito," and also the "Che farò?" from Gluck's "Orpheus." In answer to a recall, she sang Beethoven's "In questa tomba."

The next symphony concert is announced for December 8th.

NOTES.

THE MENDELSSOHN CLUB (Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, leader,) has issued its prospectus. At the first concert, December 18th, it will sing part songs by Jensen, an "Elegy" and "Morning Song" by Rafi, and (for *sol*i and chorus,) Schubert's "God in the Tempest." Miss Winant is to sing, and Madame Stobbe, an excellent artist, will play a piano solo. The project of enlarging the chorus is being broached, and will probably be carried out immediately after the first concert.

Mr. Abbey announces a concert for November 27th, at the Academy of Music, in which the following singers will take part: Mmes. Scalchi and Valleria, and Messrs. Campanini, Del Puente and Novara. Mr. Boscovitz will be the solo pianist.

Mr. Pugh announces a short season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, the company being "Her Majesty's." The initial performance, December 4th, will be "Lucia," with Madame Gerster in the title rôle.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The returns of the Cuban elections for a partial renewal of the Provincial Deputies show that the Liberal Conservatives were successful in the majority of the contests.—A decree summoning the Spanish Cortes to meet on December 15th has been gazetted.—Fifty persons in Thorn, West Prussia, have been attacked by trichinosis.—Eighteen workmen were drowned on the 19th inst., while crossing the river at Donarnenz, in the department of Finistère, France.—The British steamer "Candor," from Liverpool, sank off Muiden, Holland, on the 18th inst., during a violent storm. Eighteen of the persons on board were lost, including the engineers, who were killed by the bursting of the boiler. Eight were saved. The British steamer "Hymettus" was also wrecked on the Dutch coast, on the 18th inst. Few of the crew were rescued.—The Prussian Diet was opened on the 20th inst. by Herr von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior. The speech from the throne set forth that the financial situation had improved, and the working of the railways by the State had resulted in the accumulation of a considerable surplus. The new budget does not make any claim upon the credit of the State, but a certain disproportion continues in regard to the resources of the treasury as compared with the demands upon it, arising from the pressure of communal charges and the inadequacy of the salaries of public officials.—M. Challemeil-Lacour, who recently obtained leave of absence from the French Foreign Office, has written a letter to President Grévy from Cannes, finally resigning the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs on account of ill health.—The visit of the German Crown Prince to Spain appears to be considered an event of special importance. The Crown Prince reached Genoa on the 19th inst., and Valencia on the 21st. On the 22d he started for Madrid.—Official advices have been received from Tonquin which state that the military situation there is unchanged.

Admiral Courbet will remain within his lines, if the result of an attack upon Son-tay and Bac-Ninh appears to be doubtful. The statement that England would act as mediator in the difficulty between France and China regarding Tonquin, is denied.—Later accounts from Juddah relative to the defeat of the Egyptian force at Toka, state that the Egyptian soldiers fled before the enemy, despite the efforts of their commander to rally them. A soldier states that he saw Commander Moncrief, the British consul at Suakim, who accompanied the expedition, surrounded by insurgents, defending himself with a revolver. The Egyptians lost eighty-six men and two officers.—The second trial at Dublin of Joseph Poole, for the murder of John Kenny, resulted on the 20th inst. in a verdict of guilty, and Poole was sentenced to be hanged. Poole addressed the Court earnestly and at length. He emphatically denied that he murdered Kenny. He admitted that he was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, and said that he would be proud to go to the scaffold for being a member of it. He said he had belonged to the Brotherhood since he was eighteen years old, but he had never belonged to the Vigilance Committee. His purpose was to wait until his countrymen were prepared to strike a blow for independence, when he would co-operate with them.

DOMESTIC.—Senator Mahone of Virginia has issued a long address to the Readjuster party of that State. He sets forth and advocates Readjuster principles, justifies the Readjuster policy and administration of the legislative and executive departments of the State, arraigns and denounces the attitude and policy of the "Bourbon" party, charges that party with being responsible for bloodshed and violence, and asserts that victory in the recent election was the result of race agitation, born of despair, "when murder became rampant," and the policy of the "Bourbons" was to "buy all they could and bully the remainder." General Wickham writes to the Richmond *Despatch* a letter commenting upon the assertions of Senator Mahone, in which he says that "nothing short of lunacy would justify such an address."—A telegram from Chicago announces that Anna Dickinson has decided to go on the lecture platform under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. She says she will make speeches in the interests of that organization, until the close of the next Presidential canvass.—The new time-standard took effect on the 18th inst. (Sunday,) in New York and elsewhere throughout the country. In New York, the Western Union time-ball was dropped exactly five hours slow of Greenwich time, or at noon of the seventy-fifth meridian.—In the Circuit Court at Washington, on the 17th inst., Judge Cox set aside the verdict in the Kilbourn-Thompson case on the ground that the verdict was excessive, and ordered a new trial. He said that "had the jury found a verdict for ten or twenty thousand dollars, instead of sixty thousand, he would have allowed it to stand, although he would have regarded it as excessive."—The great gale on the Lakes, which began on Sunday, the 11th inst., continued almost without interruption until Saturday, the 17th. As far as known, seventeen vessels were totally wrecked and from eighty to one hundred lives lost during its continuance.

—The Secretary of State of Illinois on the 19th inst. licensed the "Chain of Rocks Bridge Company," which proposes to bridge the Mississippi River ten miles above the big St. Louis bridge. The capital stock of the company is fixed at two million dollars. It is supposed that the project is in the interest of the Gould lines and the Chicago and Alton Railroad.—Postmaster General Gresham has issued an order forbidding postmasters hereafter to furnish pension-claim agents with lists of names of ex-Union soldiers or others supposed to be entitled to pensions, or to distribute the circulars of such agents, unless they are addressed to individuals and prepaid, as required by law.—Jacob Nelling, who murdered and mutilated Ada Atkinson a few weeks ago, was taken from the jail at Fowler, Ind., on the night of the 19th inst., and lynched by a masked mob of three hundred men. He had confessed his guilt.—The "Dew-Drop Inn," in Danville, Ind., was blown almost to pieces by dynamite cartridges placed under it on the 19th inst. by some unknown miscreants. The explosion shook the whole town, but it is not stated that any persons were injured.—Comptroller Knox says that of the three per cent. bonds embraced in the one hundred and twenty-second, one hundred and twenty-third and one hundred and twenty-fourth calls, eighteen millions were held by national banks, and that of the ten millions embraced in the last call more than half the amount is held by the Government to secure the circulation of the national banks.—Four persons representing Little Havana, Henry College, Kentucky and Louisiana State lotteries as agents, were tried in the United States District Court in Chicago on the 20th inst., under the clause forbidding the sending of circulars or lottery tickets through the mails, and were all found guilty. It is said that these are the first cases of the kind ever tried in this country.—A suit involving twenty million dollars was begun on the 20th inst. in San Francisco, by the widow and heirs of John Bowie Gray against the Quicksilver Mining Company of New Almaden, Cal. Gray, who was one of the original proprietors of the mine, died in New York in 1861. The suit is based upon alleged fraudulent administration of the property by Robert J. Walker, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who had been a partner of Gray and was until recently the chief representative of the Company.

DEATHS.—Sir Charles William Siemens, LL. D., F. R. S., the famous scientist, engineer and electrician, died in London on the 20th inst., aged 63.—Addison Gardner Rice, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, an active worker in the Anti Slavery cause, died on the 19th inst.—George S. Green, a leading citizen of New Jersey, died in Trenton on the 17th inst., aged 86.—William G. Harrison, who died in Baltimore on the 18th inst., aged 82, had been a member of the Maryland Legislature for several terms, and was president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, preceding Mr. Garrett.—Garth Wilkinson James, brother of the novelist, died at Milwaukee on the 16th inst., aged 38. He was Adjutant of the Fifty Fourth Massachusetts Infantry (colored,) during the

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Rebellion, and was wounded at Fort Wagner. — Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D.D., LL.D., died on the 15th inst. at Walpole, N. H. He was a well-known educator, and had been president and professor of ancient languages at Jackson College, Tenn. He was eighty-two years old. — Marquis Jules de Lasteyrie, a Life Senator of France, died at Paris on the 16th inst., aged 73. — Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, U.S.N., died in New York on the 13th inst., aged 65. — Dr. John Lawrence Le Conte, the scientist, especially distinguished as an entomologist, died in Philadelphia on the 15th inst., aged 58. — Ex-State Engineer and Surveyor Van Richmond, of New York, died at Lyons, in that State, on the 21st inst.

DRIFT.

The venerable city of Bath in England presents a very remarkable example of that decline in drunkenness which is one of the most hopeful features of the day in the old country. In 1876, there were two hundred and eight convictions, and the numbers have decreased as follows from year to year: 167, 160, 146, 125, 108, 65, and last year 61. Whereas, also, there were eighty-three women convicted of drunkenness in 1876, there were last year only fourteen.

The familiar name of Casimir-Perier once more appears in French official life. M. Jean Casimir-Perier, grandson of Louis Philippe's well-known minister, having been appointed Under-Secretary for War. His father was in the diplomatic service under Louis Philippe, and Minister of the Interior under the Republic, 1871-2. M. Casimir-Perier is said to represent the solitary instance of an hereditary statesman among French Republicans.

Are American young women merchantable articles, like bales of cotton or fat cattle? A directory of "American heiresses" has been published in London, giving the name, age and address of every young unmarried lady in this country to whom a fortune has descended or is about to descend, for the specific benefit of impecunious British peers, broken-down Irish landlords, and other foreign adventurers who want to trade off their cheap titles or their worthless claim to aristocracy for foolish wives having more money than brains.

The recent destruction of the island and volcano of Krakatoa, in the Straits of Sunda, by a subterranean outburst, vividly recalls the story of the lost continent, Atlantis, as told by Mr. Ignatius Donnelly in his book published about a year ago under the title of "Atlantis: The Antediluvian World." In this remarkable and most interesting work the author maintains the theory that Atlantis was the original home of the human race, where civilization first arose, and from which the shores of the Mediterranean and North and South America were peopled. Egypt, where the story was pre-erred, was its most important colony. That this vast continent once existed, and that it was destroyed by a tremendous volcanic convulsion, leaving no vestige except the peaks of the Azores, appears to be highly probable. In a similar convulsion, though on a smaller scale, the island of Krakatoa was destroyed.

The tables showing the production in 1882 of iron ore, pig iron, steel and coal are not yet complete, but the leading countries have reported, and Mr. James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, offers the following estimates in gross tons of 2,240 pounds or metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds, one metric ton of one thousand kilogrammes being equal to 0.984 gross or long tons:

	Iron ore.	Pig iron.	Steel.	Coal.
Total.	46,777,299	20,656,184	6,307,756	374,860,501
United Kingdom.	16,627,000	8,493,287	2,259,649	156,499,977
United States.	9,000,000	4,623,323	1,736,692	86,862,614
Germany.	8,150,162	3,170,957	1,050,000	65,332,925
France.	3,500,000	2,033,104	453,783	20,803,332
Belgium.	250,000	717,000	200,000	17,485,000

The remaining States are of minor importance, except that Spain has produced about five million tons of iron ore, and that Austria will probably equal Belgium throughout the list. This country is the principal consumer of iron and steel.

General Wright, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, in his annual report urgently recommends that Congress make ample appropriations for putting the sea and lake front in condition for defence in case of war. He advises that at least five hundred thousand dollars be expended at San Francisco. Among other appropriations recommended are the following: Rivers and harbors on the Pacific Coast, \$1,978,000; Gulf Coast, \$3,854,600; Lake region, \$6,474,900; Western rivers and harbors, \$9,083,485. The above estimates do not include the Mississippi River Commission work. For defences at New Orleans, ninety-eight thousand dollars are asked, and for Galveston fifty thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, November 22.

An extremely interesting circular was issued by President F. B. Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, on Wednesday evening. He announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election, but asks proxies from stockholders of the Company, which he will use in behalf of Mr. George de B. Keim, the present vice-president. He also announces that the net earnings of the Company for the current fiscal year (ending November 30th), after providing for all fixed charges, will be equal to seven per cent. upon the preferred stock and fully five cent. upon the common stock of the Company. As these net earnings are pledged to the payment of the outstanding income mortgage bonds (\$2,454,000), such bonds must be retired before a dividend can be made to the shareholders; but he entertains no doubt that they can be provided for out of the proceeds of other securities available for the

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purpose, and he therefore favors the declaration of a dividend of seven per cent. for the three years past on the preferred stock, and of three per cent. on the common stock. He believes that dividends of six per cent. per annum on the latter can hereafter be regularly maintained.

In general, the week past has only been fairly satisfactory. The low prices and lack of demand in certain branches of iron and steel manufacture have caused a number of establishments, including several at Pittsburgh, to suspend or curtail production. Money continues easy and accumulates in the great centres. The tendency of specie is still toward this country, but the movement is not large, and a London journal remarks that we do not seem to have much use for it. If there were greater business activity here and more demand for capital, the movement of it to us would doubtless be large.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.		Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.
Penna. R. R.,	59	58 3/4	Northern Central,	60 3/4	58 bid
Phila. and Reading,	25 7/8	25 7/8	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	13	11 3/4
Lehigh Nav.,	47	46 3/4	North Penn. R. R.,	68 bid	69 bid
Lehigh Valley,	72 3/4	70 3/4	United Cos. N. J.,	196 1/2	195 1/2 bid
North Pac., com.,	29 3/4	28 3/4	Phila. and Erie,	17 1/4	17 3/4 bid
North Pac., pref.,	65	63 3/4	New Jersey Cent.,	8 3/4	8 1/4

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, reg.,	113 3/4	113 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	130 1/4	
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, coup.,	114	114 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	132 1/4	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	122 3/4	122 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	134	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	122 3/4	122 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	136	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	100 1/2	100 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	137 1/4	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.		Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.
Central Pacific,	67 1/2	61 3/4	Northwestern, com.,	124 3/4	126 1/4
Canada Southern,	55 3/4	56 3/4	New York Central,	116 3/4	117
Den. and Rio Grande,	24	24 3/4	Oregon and Trans.,	49 1/2	47 3/4
Delaware and Hud.,	106 1/2	106 3/4	Pacific Mail,	40 1/2	41 3/4
Del. Lack. and W.,	118 3/4	117 3/4	St. Paul,	97 3/4	99 3/4
Erie,	29 1/2	29 1/4	Texas Pacific,	23 1/4	22 1/2
Lake Shore,	100 3/4	101 1/2	Union Pacific,	87 3/4	87 3/4
Louis. and Nashville,	50	49 3/4	Wabash,	22 3/4	21 3/4
Michigan Central,	91 3/4	93	Wabash, preferred,	35 3/4	33 3/4
Missouri Pacific,	97 1/2	97	Western Union,	79 3/4	79 3/4

The New York bank statement on the 17th inst. showed a further gain in surplus reserve of \$1,932,400, making the total reach \$3,673,175. At the corresponding date last year, the deficiency below the legal requirement was \$878,675, though the gap was being closed. The Philadelphia banks in their statement on the 17th showed an increase in the item of loans of \$40,295, in due from banks of \$641,650, in deposits of \$872,629, and in circulation of \$33,090. There was a decrease in the item of reserve of \$225,340, in national bank notes of \$69,887, and in due to banks of \$180,591. The Philadelphia banks had \$5,342,000 loaned in New York.

Of the money market, to-day's *North American* (Philadelphia,) says: "Money was extremely easy on Third Street yesterday. Most of the loans were made at four per cent., but in the last hour there were large offerings at three per cent. New York also shows an abundance on call, and exchange on that city, both at the principal Southern and Southwestern points, and at Chicago, has for days shown a change in favor of New York."

An official statement concerning the iron furnaces of the country shows that on November 1st the number in blast was but three less than on July 1st, while the stock of pig iron had decreased ninety-six thousand tons (four hundred and thirty-two thousand tons remaining in stock). There appeared to be, however, a greater demand for iron on the bituminous and coke furnaces than on anthracite furnaces. Of the latter, eight went out of blast in the time mentioned (July 1st to November 1st), while five of the former went into blast. Of charcoal furnaces, eight blew out and eight blew in, leaving the number at work unchanged.

The export of specie from New York last week amounted to only \$33,350, of which \$2,600 were in gold. The import amounted to \$1,412,751, and the total showing of imports at that port since the beginning of the year is now nineteen millions in round numbers, while the exports have been fourteen millions. As most of the outgo, however, has been silver, and most of the income gold, the showing on the gold balances is much more favorable than the face of the account would indicate.

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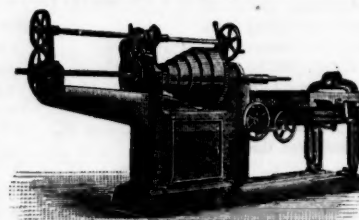


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